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SHAN DEMPSEY'S STORY.

"Let not ambition mock their useful toll,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."
GRAY.

THE old Catholic homesteads of Ireland have each and all their regular set of dependents or hangers-on, wholly apart from the domestics, yet forming, as it were, part of the family. What Catholic is there of the middle or upper classes brought up in that country

"Where smiles hospitality hearty and free," who has not a circle of these humble friends and followers associated with the memories of home and "auld lang syne"? And a cherished place do they hold too—these "well-remembered" beggars—in the heart's records of early life. They were the story-tellers of our youth, and had more to do than we are perhaps aware of in developing what nature gave us of imagination. How eagerly the children of the family longed for the periodical visits of these successors of the *senachies* of old, and their presence was more joyously welcomed than if they had been kings or queens.

Amongst the individuals of this class whom I best remember was an old man of the name of Shan Dempsey, who considered himself and was by others treated as somewhat above the ordinary run of beggars. He was poor as poverty could make him, yet somehow he always managed to appear "a little decent" in an old snuff-colored surtout, much too long for his bent form—gray corduroys and indifferent woolen hose. He had reached the last of Shakespeare's seven ages, so that the hose aforesaid were ever and always

"A world too wide
For his shrunk shanks."

and his thin attenuated frame was bent almost double, yet when he glanced up at you from under his shaggy gray eyebrows, there was a sort of wierd intelligence in his eye that both surprised and attracted you, why you could not tell. It was the fading light of an intellect that had never borrowed anything from art or culture, but might have made some noise in the world had it been aided and developed by instruction. As it was, poor Shan was all but illiterate, yet his natural shrewdness and keenness of perception gave him, like many other Irish peasants, no small knowledge of human nature. He had been observant all his life long, and the past seemed as vividly preserved in his memory as though the snows of four score winters lay not on his head. But Shan's reminiscences were mostly connected with the affairs of others, seldom indeed did they bear upon his own. Yet it seemed to us children that there hung some cloud over his own life, and the very indifference with which he affected to treat it made us all the more anxious to know how he came to be so destitute when his only son was well to do in the world, with a tolerably lucrative situation as guard of a stage-coach, and the owner of a small farm besides. For a long time Shan kept our curiosity at bay; when our questions came rather hard on him, he would suddenly remember some romantic story concerning some of the great families of the neighborhood, and for the time, we forgot all about Shan's secret, as we chose to call it.

"Well, then, it's no secret after all," said the old man one winter's evening, when he sat in his accustomed place by the wide kitchen chimney, bellows in hand, for somehow he seemed to have a fancy for blowing that useful wind-instrument, "sure doesn't the whole country-side know it out about the ould place. But sure, children, yez beat the world wide for pickin' out o' people. I b'lieve you'll never be aisy till you hear the ins an' outs of it. Will you reach me a drink, Master John, dear, an' I'll tell you how it was, onst for all?"

The drink was given with unusual dispatch, and Shan, after sitting a few moments with his old twinkling eyes fixed on the kindling turf fire, the bellows across his knee and his hand on the handle ready for use, thus began his simple story:

"Well, I declare, children," said he, with visible effort, "it isn't much of a story after all. Still, as you want to hear it, an' as it's something by common, thanks be to God, I may as well open my mind to you, though the sore's a deep one that I'm gwine to rip up. Farear gar, it is!" Another short pause, and a few leisurely puffs at the fire, and Shan spoke again.

"It's true enough for them that tould you I might be well enough at home, with Tommy, for he has ten acres of as good ground as you'd get from here to Ballyshannon. When I had it there didn't come better oats into the market than I brought, an' as for the praties, why it 'id do you good just to look at them as they lay laughin' in the basket after they were teemed. I'm tould neither one nor the other's as good now with them, for the neighbors thinks there's a curse on the place of late years."

"A curse on the ground, Shan!—how can that be?"

"Listen, aroon, and you'll soon hear; that's what I'm gwine to tell you. I wasn't always as you see me now. Poor and lonesome as I am the day, I onst had full an' plenty, an' as good a partner as ever broke the world's bread, an' a houseful of fine hearty childer, boys an' girls as God sent them. Tommy was the youngest an', mavrone, sure we made a pet of him entirely, an' for loathness to put him to hard work it's what we let him grow up in idleness, when all the others had to take their share of the work, rough an' smooth just as it come. Mary a time they grumbled hard to see Tommy gwine about sportin' his figure in fair an' market, an' they workin' hard at home, though by this time he was a'most as big an' as strong as any of them, but still they kep' it among themselves for fear of frettin' the poor mother that was wake an' sickly anyhow. At last she broke down altogether, an' it was the first heavy crush my heart got when we covered her up in the dry mould of Kilmurky. At first there was nobody took on half so bad as Tommy, but somehow or another he was the first to get over it, an' before many weeks went round he was as brisk an' as merry as if the like never happened. Sure enough this went to my heart, an' I was so angry at the fellow for his want of gratitude that I could not keep my tongue off him. When I did begin I tould him his own, never fear but I did, but it's what he only laughed at me, an' said hard work wasn't to his likin', an' that he believed he'd try his hand at something lighter. I asked him what he meant to do, but he wouldn't tell me at that time all I could do. He cut his stick that same evenin', and the next we heard of him he was stable-boy at the Head Inns here in town. Myself an' the rest o' them laughed when we found out what the graceless fellow was at, for sure if our work was hard, his wasn't easy, an' we knew it 'id soon cure him of his laziness. Every one in the house, barrin' myself, was right glad to be shot of him, but I missed him sorely, if it was nothing else, on account of the poor mother that thought so much of him. Night and day I fretted and grieved, and at last I thought so much long to see his roguish face back at the hob, that off I set into town and done my best to bring him home with me. But if I was to lay the hair o' my head under his feet sorra a step he'd come, only put me off with a laugh and made a joke of it. Well becomes the boys and girls at home if they didn't make game o' me when I got back, and said it was a pity Tommy wasn't tied on my back, so that I'd get enough of him. But at last when they seen I was keepin' so down-hearted, some

of them began to get angry, and said that maybe I'd get more reason to fret before long. So I did, God help me! Take my advice children, an' never grieve without good raison. It's not pleasin' to them above, as I know to my heavy sorrow."

Poor Shan stopped, gave a few blasts, pressed his lips very hard together, and winked several times to shake the gathering tears from his eyelids. No one spoke, for young as most of the listeners were, the sight of the old man's grief awed them into silence. When he spoke again his voice was thick and husky, but at a higher pitch than usual, probably because he feared it might fail him altogether.

Not many days, he went on, after I went to town, the boys an' girls were all out shearin' corn, barrin' my daughter Ally that was washin' the vessels after dinner-time. I was sittin' one side o' the fire makin' a potato-basket out o' some rods I had, thinkin' of poor Molsby and dronin' a kind of a song, when in wa'ks a little ould-fashioned crab of a lame beggarman with a wallet on his back a'most as big as himself. He had the quarest little red eyes ever you seen in a man, an' a kind of a hooked nose that was down most over his mouth. Not a word he said, neither "God save you" nor "morrow be here," but in he stumped, and popped himself down on a creepy right forninst me, flingin' his bag on the floor beside him, an' you'd think from the noise it made that it was crammed with ould iron in place of potatoes or anything that way.

"God save you, honest man!" says I at last when I seen he didn't spake; "did you travel far the day?"

"Farther than you'll travel in a year," says he quite short, an' with that he turns round and claps his ferret eye on Ally. The gersha was smudgin' and laughin' in to herself, and no wonder she would, for so quare an ould codger never came the way before.

"What's the gersha laughin' at?" says he, "maybe to show her purty teeth. They'll do, a-colleen, they'll do well!" and the ould joker nodded and winked at her as if he was a young chap ready for all sorts of fun.

"Ally!" says I, "give this decent man his share an' let him be goin'!"—for myself didn't half like the looks of him, or the way he was carryin' on.

"I want no charity," makes answer the beggarman, "nothing that's yours,—barrin' what you'd hardly be willin' to give me."

"And what's that?" says I.

"That schemin' girl there," says he; "if you give her to me I'll make it worth your while."

At this Ally laughed till you'd think she'd burst, but it was the other way with me: "By this and by that," says I, takin' up the tongs, "if you don't get out o' my sight, you ould leprachaun of a creature, I'll smash every bone in your body!"

"Don't be makin' so free with the name of them that's your betters," says the ould fellow beginning to bristle up; "I ask you a civil question, Shan Dempsey, will you, or will you not, give me your daughter Ally?"

"Get out o' my sight, I tell you! or I can't answer for what'll happen!" I cried, and I made as though I would strike him. He never moved an inch, but looked up in my face in a way I'll never forget.

"Don't strike," says he; "don't, I warn you!—if you do you'll only have once to rue it, an' that'll be your whole life. I wish you well, though you mayn't think it, an' I came here for no harm."

"Father, dear," says Ally, coming behind me, "let the man go his ways quietly. He's cracked," says she in a whisper.

"I'm not cracked, Ally Dempsey," says the quare ould customer, "an' you'll know that, too,

before long. Still I'm thankful to you for the soft word, an' I'll give you a bed of down for it some fine day, an' a coach with soft cushions to take your pleasure in. Fare you well till we meet again!"

I was so confounded that I couldn't get out a word, if I'd die for it, an' as for strikin', why, the tongs fell out of my hand as if I had lost the power of it, though I didn't, thank God! Without sayin' another word, the beggarman ups with his bag, threw it across his shoulder, and out he marched, makin' a face at myself as he passed me by that 'id make you laugh if you were half dead. It did set Ally a-goin' again, an' she laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks, throwin' herself down on the very creepy where the ould fellow sat. I was vexed to see her make so light of his impudence, an' somehow I didn't half like to see her pop down on the stool the minute he rose from it. I hardly know what I said to her, but I said plenty, for the tears came into her eyes, an' she looked at me with such a pitiful face that I got sorry for speakin' so hard to her, only I wouldn't own to it.

"Well, father," says she, as she got up an' began to put the vessels she had washed on the dresser, "it's a poor thing to be blamed for what a crazy beggarman says and does, but I suppose we must put up with it. God forgive you for all your's said to me without rhyme or reason, an' I'm sure it's more than you said to Tommy, the wildest day ever he was!"

This softened me down in a jiffy, and so I laid my hand on the colleen's head—a silky brown head it was—and bid her not take it so much to heart for I didn't mean half what I said. That was all Ally wanted, so off she started as merry as a cricket to give the others a hand at the shearin'. Towards evenin' she came back and put down some sowens to boil for the supper, an' then leavin' me to stir it, she took her pail and went off in search of the cows to milk. Whatever put it in my head, I went to the door an' stood lookin' after her, an' sure enough, I felt proud of her as she tripped along over the green pasture singin' like a thrush or a linnet. It was as fine an evenin' as ever came from the heavens, and the sun was just settin' behind Liscarron Forth.* I looked up at the Fairy hill, an' you'd think there wasn't a tree on it but was covered with gold; "ah!" says I to myself, "it's a pity the dark treachery's in you for all you look so smilin', little thinkin' at the time, God knows, the heavy wee it was gwine to send down on me!"

Here Shan paused again, rubbed the back of his hand across his eyes, gave two or three heavy sighs, and when he did speak it was in a choking voice.

That was the last sight I ever seen of my poor Ally—in life, anyhow. The ould *callioagh* that brought back the milk was no more like her than I'm like Master Frank there, God between him an' all harm! She had Ally's clothes on, to be sure, but that was all. They were all at their supper when she came in, an' down she sets the pail with a grunt like a pig: "Deed, then, it'll be a long time before you'll get me to carry such a load agin," says she—an' so it was, for she never did that nor anything else all the time she was on our flure. The voice made us all look round, and, sure enough, we all crossed ourselves, for we seen at onst it wasn't Ally was in it.

"Why," says I, "honest woman! where do you come from? Sure you're not our Ally?" And with that I thought of the ould beggarman, an' the blood ran cold in my veins.

"If I'm not," says she, puckerin' up her weasened face into a kind of a laugh, "if I'm not I'm thinkin' I'm all ever you'll get for her. In regard to where I came from, it's nothing to you. Make room at the table there till I get my supper. I hope you didn't let the sowens burn, father, while you stood with your mouth open lookin' after me. Bad scan to them cows, but I had hard work to find them, an' when I did it was in the forth they were, the thievin' villains!"

She said this with such a wicked twinkle of her ould eyes that we all knew she wanted to taunt us about Ally, but we thought it best to say no more, so the girls gave her a noggin of milk and made her sit over to the table. Lord save us an' bless us! It'd frighten you to see what the little ould thing ate—by dad! she left the rest of us stunted enough anyhow, but we couldn't for shame's cause bid her stop, an'

she ate on and on till there wasn't a potato left on the great wooden dish. If that was the beginnin' it wasn't the end of it, every day of her life it was jist the same, till at last we thought she'd eat us out of house an' home. The fun of it was, she wouldn't do a hand's turn in the house, but sat from mornin' till night in the chimney-corner, givin' ould chat to every one that came the way, an' a tongue like a razor she had too, that 'id cut you, ay! to the very bone. We were all afeard to discommode her in the least, an' though we'd give the world to be shot of her we'd as soon, any of us, put our head in the fire as say an ill word to her. Neither of the girls would sleep with her, so we made her a shake-down by herself in a corner of the room, an', Lord save us, she'd tumble into that at night, an' get out of it in the mornin' without ever bendin' a knee or even as much as blessin' herself. We knew well that luck or grace couldn't be in the house with such a hay-then, but, then, what could we do? Some o' the neighbors advised us to bring the priest on her, an' well becomes me, so I did, but what do you think of the ould sinner, when myself an' Father Terence, God be good to him! got to the house, she wasn't in it up or down, an' his reverence had a laugh at myself for he wasn't willin', at all, to come with me at the start on sich an errand. He was hardly back at his own house, when we had her at the hob again as large as life, an' her laughin' till you'd think she'd split her sides. Two or three times she played us that trick, an' at last ne'er a one of the priests 'id come any more, for they said it was all nonsense and shuperstition from first to last. Well, as that failed, all failed, so there we were with that ould damsel on us like a night-mare, eatin' as much as my three boys put together, an' doin' nothing else all day long only bitin' and snarlin' at every one of us. An' then to the back of that was the loss of my poor Colleen, one of the best children that ever a poor man had. It seemed to me as if all the grief ever I had was nothing to the loss of her, for, as I said to myself, if she only died a natural death, an' was laid beside her mother under the green sod, I wouldn't feel the tittle of what I did. But to think of her bein' taken away where no one belongin' to her could ever get sight or speech of her, an' where prayers or charity could do her no good. This was what troubled me most of all, an' I could see by the boys an' girls that their hearts were as heavy as my own, but somehow we couldn't bring ourselves ever to speak of Ally to one another. But in the fields, we were too near the unlucky forth, an' in the house we daren't for fear of the ould *callioagh* at the hob. But she knew our thoughts for all that, an' one winter's evenin' when I was sittin' fornest her, strivin' to smoke away the sorrow that was like a load on my poor heart, she looks over at me with her fiery red eyes, an' says she, "Shan Dempsey, it's nothing but what you brought on yourself. Maybe you wouldn't grieve so much now for your graceless son Tommy to take a tramp—eh, father?"

"Don't call me *father*, you ould —" I stopped, for, with all my anger, I knew it wasn't safe to vex her.

"Hal ha! maybe I won't," says she with a laugh as if it came out of a barrel; "if you choose to deny your own flesh an' blood, its what I'll never do bad as you take me to be. Take it aisy, anyhow, an' above all, keep your tongue in bounds. I think you ought to be the last man to say an unmannerly word to any one, after all that's come and gone!" With that she got up and stepped out into the darkness, an' we didn't see a sight of her again till bed-time.

When we got her out, we knelt down and said the Rosary, and when we were done one looked at the other, and we all said unto ourselves the prayer that we darn't say aloud, not knowin' but the ould hag was athin' hearin' for all we couldn't see her.

It's like the Mother of God heard the prayer of our sorrowful hearts that night for things took a turn with us before many days went by.

The month of October was comin' near an end, an' myself an' the childer were tryin' hard to have in the last of the potatoes before Hol'ev'e night. The weather was the finest that ever you seen for the season, an' the nights were a'most as bright as the days on account of the clear moonlight that was in it. At last Hol'ev'e came, an' we finished our job with the last o' the daylight, jist in time for the big supper. Ochone! but it was the sorrowful supper to me, for I was thinkin' all the time it lasted of my

poor darlin' Ally, an' whenever I looked across the table at the *callioagh* in the corner, every bit I ate was ready to choke me. But I couldn't ate though I tried hard on account of the night it was, so up I got at last, an' took my canbeen off o' the peg, an' was makin' for the door.

"Why, Lord bless us, father!" says my daughter Peggy, all in a fright, "sure it's not goin' out you are sich a night as this?"

"Why wouldn't he?" says the thing in the corner, takin' the word out o' my mouth; "what's amiss with the night, Peggy Dempsey?"

"Oh, nothing at all!" says the poor girl, getting as white as a sheet, "only we don't like to see father leavin' us to ourselves on a state night—father dear, don't—don't go out," an' she most cryin'. Her sister and the boys were near as bad.

"Nonsense, children, don't be makin' fools o' yourselves," says I mightly sharp. "I'll be back in a hurry—I'll only take a look at the night an' come in again!"

(To be continued.)

EFFECTS OF PROTESTANTISM—FEARFUL SUPERSTITION IN SWEDEN.

The most repulsive manifestations of superstition, which, as a thousand historical examples teach, have in all times distinguished the soil of Scandinavia, are again appearing in horrible prominence. During last summer pilgrims from every quarter have journeyed to Upsand to have their fortunes told by a miraculous child, a clairvoyant, and a pamphlet published in Stockholm about this prophetic has been spread over the country in innumerable copies. But the gloomiest accounts of all come from the Dales of Sweden (Dalarne). The last accounts say:

"The Provost, Dr. Hvasser, in Leksand, has been authorized by his Chapter to institute an inquisition concerning abuses of superstition and witchcraft in Gagnef and the borders of Mokjard." The pamphlet alluded to says: "The old journeys to Blakulla have set in again, after a hundred years' intermission, and have revived in the Dales. The magic horn is grasped once more, and the flight to the top of the church steeple is winged with lightning speed, and thence to a secret spot, where a bond is made with the Prince of Darkness, with a pen dipped in blood, which is taken from the little finger of the victim, writes the latter's name in his book. It is just as in the days of old, when, in order to be burned alive, it was only necessary to be a light weight. But there is some difference. Blakulla is not talked about, but, instead, we have Joseph's Dale, which is said to be in the vicinity of Stockholm. The journey thither is so managed that the child who undertakes it is first changed into a worm inside a room, it then creeps out of a hole in the window; assumes the form of a magpie, and at last becomes a child again. It then rides on the skin of a cow or a calf to the top of the church steeple, taking meal with it, which accompanies it to Joseph's Dale, and is there made into 'Welling,' and devoured at the banquet."

In olden times, metal was scraped off the church bells, with the dread sentence: "May my soul never enter the Kingdom of God till this metal is again a bell."

Satan is called Nors, or Norsgubbe, (Gubbe means the old'un.) In the dance he is said to wear hairy boots, which he occasionally flings off his legs when the speed is "fast and furious."

With the exception of a few women, only children talk of the journey to Joseph's Dale, and the bond called Norsgubbe. The greater part of the children in Monkjard's border parish (50 to 100) are more or less a prey to these delusions, and some of them narrate circumstantially a quantity of extravagances about the journey to the banquet. A deep despair has seized the parents to see their children thus falling into the hands of the Prince of Darkness, and making themselves over to him body and soul. These parents, whose children know nothing of the flight through the air, but are named by others as their companions, plague and horribly torment the little ones to extract admissions. Thus a little boy, Grabo Pehr, who has been several times in Joseph's Dale, said he had seen there a girl whose mother met him, and, to prove the truth of his assertion, he said that at the banquet in Joseph's Dale the girl had spouted some "Welling" in her face, and that this was the reason why her wound didn't heal. The little girl really had a bad sore close to her eye, and it was constantly swelling and would not heal. Pehr's story made a deep impression on the superstitious mother, who was beside herself with fear. The little girl herself knew nothing of a journey to Joseph's Dale, or any warm "Welling," and could not be got by her mother to acknowledge anything. Symptoms of physical disease are said to have appeared in the neighboring parishes. The elder portion of the population were still in exceedingly depressed spirits, and calm and composure are not likely to be soon restored. It was from 1668 to 1673 that the magic and witchcraft trials in Dalarne (Dalecarlia) convulsed the land. People then believed that they had been taken by old women to Blakulla, (a mystic spot, like the German Blocksberg,) that they had conversed with Satan, and inscribed themselves in his book with their blood. A fanatic rage seemed

to have seized the whole nation; the most solemn steps were taken; commissions were appointed; the witches were tried and judged, beheaded and burned alive, (15 women were burned at once at Mora in Dalecarlia.) Even Stjernhook and Lundius, the greatest jurists of the day, saw Satan enter the room through the shut door and present himself to them with a smell of brimstone. The delusion invested several provinces. Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who is so fond of contrasting the countries which embraced, with those which rejected the Reformation, or, as he would say, preferred God's truth to the devil's lie, has great reason to be proud of Sweden.

BARNUM ON MONEY MAKING.

A very interesting lecture on the shortest and surest way of making a fortune was delivered in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, 9th ult., by one of the most famous masters of this rather difficult art, the renowned Phineas T. Barnum. A very large audience, numbering probably upwards of 1,500, assembled at the appointed hour to see the great showman, and to hear from his lips the results of his extensive observations, and varied experience touching the important matter on which he had engaged to speak. Like most of the speculations of which Mr. Barnum has had the management, the lecture was a great success. It might have been supposed that a gentleman who is believed to be the cleverest and most successful humbug of the age would have been a rather unsound teacher and unsafe guide, and that some of the principles of action which he might recommend would be such as a rigid moralist could not altogether approve. In this respect only it is probable that the lecture disappointed the expectation of many of its hearers. It was as unexceptionable in point of morality as it was amusing in point of style, and received, as it well deserved, the hearty approbation and applause of the audience. Mr. Barnum took it for granted that every man whom he addressed would rather be rich than poor; he need not, therefore, waste many words in glorifying money, or in proving that in itself it was a good thing. Nor need he say much in refutation of the vulgar fallacy that the money getter was necessarily sordid and mean; or that goodness was necessarily thriftless and imprudent. On the contrary, money getting (which was commerce) was one of the most useful, and, consequently, one of the most honorable of all occupations—the parent of civilization, and of innumerable blessings to mankind. The greatest and wisest of men in all ages, from Abraham, the first merchant on record, down to the present day, were almost invariably distinguished for their knowledge and their skilful practice of the art of making and of keeping money. As a striking instance of this fact, he referred to Shakespeare, whom he described as being *par excellence* a clever and thrifty showman, whose highest aim was to hit the popular taste, to write such plays as would draw the best houses, and so put money in his purse—a description of the immortal bard which seemed to take the audience somewhat by surprise, and to find but little favor in their sight. Besides Shakespeare, Chaucer and Scott, on this side of the Atlantic, and Prescott, Bancroft and Irving on the other, were examples of men eminent at once in literature and in this most useful of arts. Marlborough and Wellington were almost as remarkable for their thrift and economy as for their military genius, and had Washington not been the greatest of patriot soldiers, he might have ranked high as a merchant or a millionaire. As there were three ways in which they might become great, so there were three ways in which they might become wealthy. Some men were born rich, some achieved riches, some had riches thrust upon them. He had only to speak of the way in which men might achieve riches, and he at once admitted that he had absolutely nothing to say on that point which was new. He could only repeat and urge once more the old and well-known rules of prudence and economy, illustrating those ancient saws wherever he could by modern instances. The lecturer proceeded in a very forcible manner to state and enforce those rules for making money which he considered most important, interspersing them with numerous amusing anecdotes, which were exceedingly well told and well received. These rules were such as the following: Be honest; be prompt in making engagements, and exact in fulfilling them; persevere; advertise; tell no more about your business than is necessary; never pass a week-day without reading a good newspaper (a maxim which we beg heartily to enforce), and others equally trite and equally sensible. Of the humor of the lecture it is impossible for us to give anything like a satisfactory specimen. Mr. Barnum concluded his remarks by a very ingenious and amusing defence of humbug, which he defined to be the art of dressing up an object so as to render it attractive; of putting on glittering appearances for the purpose of arresting attention. This was only deserving of blame when the article put forth was not what it professed to be. When the article offered for sale or for show was intrinsically good, it was allowable, he contended, to draw attention to it by every legitimate means; and on this principle he vindicated his own conduct, and maintained that he had acted towards the public in an honorable and straightforward manner. Mr. Barnum concluded his address amid loud applause, and, on retiring, was called back to receive the hearty approbation of the audience, voted him by acclamation.

* This is one of those primitive fortresses with which the earlier inhabitants of the country dotted the face of Ireland. They are called *forths* (i. e. forte) and *raiths* indiscriminately, and are popularly regarded as the chosen haunts of the fairies.

ITALIAN CITIES—MILAN.

While all cities are alike in this, that they are composed of streets, squares, temples, and palaces, variously disposed, still there is always a peculiarity about each, and a special character belonging to it, as marked as the expression that distinguishes one face from another although made up of the self same features. And this is nowhere else so decided as in the great cities of Italy. What, for instance, can possibly be more distinct in their character than the four thoroughly Italian capitals, Rome, Venice, Naples, and Florence—and it is so with Milan, which has an atmosphere of its own, quite different from that of Genoa, and as the superb is the epithet generally applied to the latter, I think no one will dispute but that Milan deserves the title of the elegant. Long streets of palaces, the very pavement marble, broad, and filled with a gay and lively population, who seem to be all ladies and gentlemen, and every one keeping a perpetual holiday. Everything and every one breathe the same air of elegance and refinement. Those who are driving on the bastions, those who promenade the streets, those who fill the *cafes* and crowd the churches, all in their look, manner, gesture, and behavior seem the most charming un-English people that are to be found in all the world, and the city they inhabit, with its noble buildings and glittering white streets, just the proper abode for them. The great object of attraction is, of course, the Cathedral, and it is very difficult to describe it. If judged by the strict law of Gothic architecture, I believe it must be condemned, and the western front is indeed a failure, like a fine statue ruined before completion, or a canvas on which the painter has upset his colors. Still the beautiful material of which it is built, and the wonderful execution of its details, to say nothing of the profusion of its ornaments, make up for all deficiencies, and deprive one of all right to criticize. It is necessary to ascend to the roof before one can have any true idea of the marvellous beauty of the structure. There one gazes down on a mass of carved pinnacles and flying buttresses, covered with statues of saints and marble images of everything that is beautiful in creation. It is a white marble garden, where trees and flowers seem to have been suddenly petrified, while the breezes were still agitating the branches of the one, and the sun distilling the fragrance of the other. The ponderous roof and the massive arches that support it, are lost in the light hoar-frost of sparkling and bristling pinnacles and crested ridges. The interior is gloomily grand, the dim religious light made even more effective by the contrast of its glittering extent. In the centre is the subterranean chapel, which forms the shrine of one of the Church's greatest heroes, St. Charles Borromeo. His body is preserved in a crystal coffin, and covered with the most costly jewels. The walls of the chapel are of silver gilt, and the various events of his most interesting life are there, as well as on the *frental* and *viredos* of the altar, represented in the precious metals by artists of no mean reputation. It was a very edifying sight to witness the large number of persons who were assisting at the daily Masses, and on Whitsunday to see the immense number of men who received Holy Communion. The Mass is celebrated here and throughout the archdiocese with a rite peculiar to Milan, and known by the name of the Ambrosian. The Latin version of the Scriptures used is not the Vulgate, as with us, but one more ancient called the *Italic*; the celebrant does not turn to the people except at the blessing; the offertory precedes the Gospel; the prefaces are more numerous and of very great beauty; and at the elevation the priest extends his arms in the form of a cross, producing a most striking effect. The music was very fine at the Pontifical Mass, less ornamental than that generally in vogue at the present day, but much more solemn and appropriate. Sunday is observed in a very Christian way—the whole morning through the streets are crowded with people going to and returning from Mass—the shops, save those for the supply of daily necessities, all closed—no sign of the slightest servile work visible, and in the afternoon the *cafes* filled with men of every rank and grade, taking their coffee or their ice, and occupying themselves with the most lively conversation, without violence, rudeness, or intemperance, while others are driving, riding and promenading on the ramparts. It is certainly a charming place, Milan, and not the least of its recommendations is, that it is the least spoiled by English residents of any city of Italy.

The churches of Milan are both numerous and interesting. There is yet the very church—at the doors of which St. Ambrose repulsed the blood-stained Theodosius—the actual gates of which are still preserved, although removed to the Basilica, which bears the saint's name, and which he himself founded. A splendid monument is that same Basilica, of art, and of religion. It contains the very chair in which St. Ambrose sat, and the very pulpit from which he preached. His body, together with those of Saints Gervasius and Protavus, reposes beneath the High Altar, the frontal of which is a very ancient work of silver and gold with precious stone jewels and enamels. Another church, belonging to the Dominicans, contains the shrine of St. Peter, Martyr, one of the greatest children of the illustrious order of Friars Preachers. Outside the church is the stone pulpit, from which he preached so successfully against the heretics of his time, as to excite them to compass his death and bring about his glorious martyrdom. Of course, I did not fail to go and see the celebrated fresco

of Leonardo da Vinci, still wondrously beautiful, in spite of time, neglect, and the treatment it has received from barbarian enemies and friends no less cruel.

Some delightful excursions can be easily made from Milan, one of which is to Monga, where there is preserved one of the nails of the Passion formed now into the celebrated iron crown of Lombardy. Some are scandalized by the use made of so precious a relic, but it may at least serve as a memento to him who wears it of the authority of Him by whom kings reign, and of the jurisdiction of His vicar over the crowned sovereigns of the earth.

From Genoa to Milan the journey is made by railroad and diligence. By the former mode of conveyance there are seldom any adventures save such as leave none to tell the story; and by the other none occurred worth relating. I skirted, however, the boundaries of battle-fields, glorious in history and momentous in their results. My eyes wandered at morning over the plains where Desaix met his death, and Napoleon reaped the laurels of Marengo. I dined almost on the very spot where Radetski annihilated the fortunes of Charles Albert, and slept at night in the marble city where St. Ambrose and St. Charles had won their still more illustrious victories of peace.—*Cor. of the Dublin Nation.*

THE CZAR AND THE NOBLES OF RUSSIA.

The following speeches addressed by the Emperor of Russia to the nobles of the different governments through which he passed on his way to Warsaw, will be found calculated to win for the Czar the respect and sympathy of all good men. They bespeak a sovereign sincerely anxious for his people's good, and using his great power for the noblest ends. The emancipation of the Russian serfs is a matter compared with which most questions of the day sink into insignificance, and we can only hope that the generosity of the Russian nobles may second worthily the enlightened designs of their magnanimous Emperor. That entire confidence cannot be placed in them, is evident from the urgent exhortations of the Czar.

To the nobles of the government of Tver the Emperor said:

"I have confided to you a work—one of the most important for you and myself—the improvement of the condition of the peasants. I hope that you will justify my confidence. It is for your delegates to occupy themselves with this important affair. Weigh the matter well, deliberate yourselves, and seek the means of regulating the new condition of the peasantry according to each locality, and in conformity with the principles announced in my rescripts, in order that the results may not entail inconveniences either upon them or yourselves. You know how much I have your welfare at heart; but I hope also that the interests of your peasants is dear to you. I have, therefore, the conviction that you will strive to have everything regulated in a manner useful to the common interests of all. It is impossible for us not to proceed harmoniously in our acts, since our sole desire is the general welfare of Russia."

At Kostroma the Emperor spoke as follows: "Gentlemen—The Government of Kostroma is connected with my family by historical reminiscences, and we regard it as our cradle. I rejoice, therefore, that after an absence of twenty years, I again find myself among you. The reception of yesterday touched me deeply, and I thank you for the zeal with which you have anticipated my desire to improve the condition of the peasants. This question, so seriously affecting Russia's future, moves me to the heart. I hope you will justify my expectation in this question, which is in a manner a vital question, by adapting to the local wants the fundamental principles enunciated in my rescripts, and by terminating with God's aid this work without detriment to yourselves or the peasants. To present the result of your discussions, I give you permission to choose from among you two deputies, who will repair to St. Petersburg when the labors of the committee shall have ended, with a view to revise your propositions definitely."

To the nobility of Nijni-Novgorod the Emperor spoke as follows:

"I have also again to thank you for having been the first to respond to my expectation in the grave question touching the improvement of the lot of the peasantry. This is why I desired to distinguish you, by receiving your delegates Cheremeteff and Potemkin, whom I commissioned to convey to you my thanks, when acquainting you with my intentions and wishes. I have no doubt they performed this their mission. As for me, my object, you know, is the public good. Your task, in the grave question now pending, is to balance private interests with the welfare of all. Yet, I hear with regret that egotistic opinions are springing up in your midst. I regret this, gentlemen. Selfish views spoil everything that is good. Abandon them. I depend upon you. I hope they will no longer make their appearance, for then only will the common cause make progress. I know you have made real efforts and considerably advanced the work. Continue!"

At Moscow, where the measures proposed by the Emperor had not been very favorably received, His Majesty said:

"Gentlemen—I am always happy at being able to address thanks to the nobility; but it is not in my nature to speak against my conscience. I always speak the truth, and, to my regret, I this day cannot thank you. You may remember, two years ago, in this hall, I spoke to you of the necessity of proceeding, sooner or

later, to the reform of those laws which regulate servitude—a reform that must come from above, that it may not come from below. My words have been ill understood. Since then this reform has been the object of my constant solicitude, and having invoked the Divine blessing on my undertaking, I have commenced the work. When, at the request of the Governments of St. Petersburg and Lithuania, my rescripts appeared, I expected, I confess, that the nobility of Moscow would have been the first to answer my appeal. But it was the nobles of Nijni-Novgorod who took the lead, and the Government of Moscow figures neither in the second nor the third rank. I have felt great sorrow at this, because I am proud at having been born at Moscow, because I always loved this city when heir-apparent to the throne, because I still love it as my native city. I have fixed for you the bases of the reform, and I shall never swerve from them.

"I love the nobility; I regard it as the first support of the throne. I desire the welfare of the people, but have no intention that it should be effected to your detriment; but you yourselves, in your own interest, ought to endeavor to improve the condition of the peasants. Remember that all Russia has its eyes fixed on the Government of Moscow. I am always ready to do for you all that lies in my power to do; give me, then, the possibility of espousing your interests. Once again, I repeat to you, gentlemen, that you so act as to enable me to take up your interests. It is thus you will justify the confidence I have placed in you."

BUILDINGS IN IRELAND.

A new Roman Catholic Church will be commenced immediately at Thomastown, county Kilkenny. The plan comprises nave, aisles, transept, chancel, Chapel of the Virgin on north side, and sacristy on the south. The nave and aisles have four bays of pillars and arches. The transepts do not project beyond north and south walls of aisles (a characteristic of French Gothic of the thirteenth century, which is the style preserved throughout). Total length internally, 115 feet by 56 feet. Height from floor to ridge, 62 feet. The material for walling is grit stone, and limestone for the dressings. Mr. McCarthy is the architect; Messrs. Ryan & Son, of Limerick, are the contractors. Mr. Serjeant Shee, late M. P. for the county, gave a handsome donation.

A new Roman Catholic Church is also being erected from designs by the same architect at Killeenale, county Tipperary. Plan comprises nave, with side aisles; chancel, side chapels, and sacristy. The nave is divided from the aisles by five bays of clustered pillars, with carved foliage caps, and deeply moulded arches. The roof will be high pitched, and panelled interiorly. The style is Decorated Gothic. Dimensions in clear, 119 feet by 54 feet; and height to ridge, 68 feet. Materials, fine limestone of the neighborhood. Contractors, Messrs. Wallace & Son, of Limerick.

A private chapel is to be built for Lord Castlerosse, to be attached to Keumare House; also a new Convent in the same locality, for both of which plans have been furnished by Mr. Hansom, architect.

A House of Mercy, or Orphan House, is to be erected at Clifden.

The Sisterhood of the New Convent of the *Sacre Cœur*, Armagh, having obtained sixteen acres of ground, on an elevated position, adjoining Armagh, have erected thereon the central portion of a convent, which is on the point of completion. The building now erected is 130 feet in length by 54 feet in extreme breadth, and four lofty stories in height. The exterior is faced with wrought limestone ashlar; a projection, surmounted by a pediment, occupies the centre of each front. The basement story contains the refectories, stores, culinary offices, &c. The cost of the portion already erected is £6,500. Poor schools, 104 feet long, 24 feet wide, and two stories high, are also in progress on the convent grounds. Mr. John Bourke is the architect.

At Ballyconnell, a rural parish near the town of Tullow, the chapel, erected many years ago, and which is 100 feet by 34 feet, was found to be in a dangerous state from the defective construction of the roof, nearly all the rafters being broken in the centre. Ornamental trusses in stained wood, supported from corbels inserted in the walls, have been put up, and the roof strengthened and secured, the ceiling being raised several feet higher than its former elevation. This has been effected without in any way disturbing the existing slating, and at a trifling outlay. Mr. Bourke is the architect of these and the preceding works.

A lunatic asylum for the accommodation of members connected with Religious Orders has been established at Richmond, near Dublin, by the bequest of the late Miss Magan. It is in contemplation to erect large additions, for which competition designs will be sought. The establishment is under the care of Sisters of Mercy, who have been trained to their duties in Continental hospitals.—*The Builder.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN ENGLAND.—During the year 1856 upwards of 11,000 males and 600 females were imprisoned for debt in England. A few weeks since two men, who had been occupants of debtors' prisons for 11 and 6 years, were discharged from custody. The former was 84 years of age.

Advices from Nicolaief, Russia, announce the destruction by locusts and hot winds, of the grain crops in the Russian territory of the Black Sea.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A FEROCIOUS LYNX.—A farmer at Cote, St. Paul, near the Lachine Canal, Montreal, on the evening of the 13th ult., perceived a large lynx in his poultry yard, and engaged in feasting on one of his ducks. The owner not knowing the description of animal he had to deal with, turned out a large and ferocious dog he had upon the lynx, but the dog was soon put *hors du combat*. The lynx then climbed up a tree, when the farmer loaded his gun and put a bullet through his head, which brought him to the ground. The lynx was of a large size, and in good condition.

Rumors are current of preparations being already made for the removal of the Public Departments from Toronto to Quebec, some time during the Summer of 1859. It is said that some of our public buildings are about to be placed in readiness for the reception of the different portions of the machine of state, but we cannot speak on this head with any certainty. There can be no doubt, however, that Ministers will be obliged to fulfil their promise towards our city, for four years at least; and what may be done hereafter depends, principally, on the energy and public spirit of the constituents of the different counties in this district. The injustice done to Quebec is chargeable upon the representatives of our own locality, and not upon the deputies of other sections of the Province.—*Quebec Herald.*

Several Agricultural Exhibitions have been held lately. The Loch Lomond and Golden Grove Exhibitions are said to have been of the usual satisfactory character. The County Exhibition, held at St. John, was the smallest we ever saw. There were in all about 30 head of horned cattle, old and young, about a dozen horses, one ram, one ewe, two lambs, about a dozen swine, one Scotch cat, three ploughs, a cultivator, a screen, a few forks, a small display of good potatoes, carrots and turnips, and very small mangold wurtzels. The grain we did not see. The whole affair was very small.—*St. John (N. B.) Freeman.*

The Captain of the Norwegian barque *Catarina* has been presented with a handsome memorial, by the German inhabitants of Quebec, in consideration of the rescue of twenty-two from the burning steamship *Austria*.

The bodies of Fleming and Brooks, who were drowned at Ketch Harbor, were interred at that settlement, amid the sorrowings of a large assemblage who were present at the funeral obsequies.

The Mayor of Montreal has been recently on a visit to New York. Accompanied by the Mayor of that city and Governor Pinckney, he has examined all the Institutions under the management of the Board of Governors.

The London (C. W.) Council have voted £3,000 towards defraying the expenses of the next Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, should it be held in that city.

Six dwelling houses were burnt down at Indian Town, N. B. All insured. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Over 100,000 persons visited the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto.

REV. FATHER D. CULL.—In conversation with this gentleman, a few days since, we were pained to notice that he was afflicted with a very severe cough, and learned from him that on the advice of his physician, he should spend the coming winter South, provided he can find some one to take charge of St. Peter's Church and congregation here, during his absence. Father Cull has proved himself a most capable, efficient and faithful pastor. Through his exertions, solely, not only has St. Peter's Church—one of the most beautiful church edifices in the State—been erected here within the past few years, but he has also been the means of causing the building of a very neat Church structure at Ballston, Spa., recently completed, and which congregation has, until quite lately, been also under his charge. We know that we are but speaking the universal sentiment of all persuasions here, when we say that we sincerely hope Father Cull may return from the South, the ensuing Spring, entirely restored to health.—*Saratoga (N. Y.) Republican.*

INTERMARRIAGES WITH THE FRENCH.—A great deal of interest is manifesting in a case which has occurred at Pau. A young Frenchman of respectable family in that city, some time ago, made the acquaintance of an English girl, and fell in love with her. She represented that she was of highly respectable family, and had a fortune of some £4,000 deposited at Coutt's bank. He went to England, and was duly married to her in the English form at a place called Ledbury. But it turned out that his wife had not a farthing in the world; and the poor husband was not only arrested for debts she had incurred, but placed himself in a serious predicament by drawing on Messrs. Coutts for funds she did not possess. He was undoubtedly scandalously duped, but nevertheless remained her lawful husband. His family, however, took legal proceedings to have the marriage set aside, and the Court of Pau has decided that it was null and void, inasmuch as it was not in accordance with the French law—it not having been published in France, and the consent of the young man's parents not having been obtained.

Several Hungarian nobles have lately resolved to send large quantities of Hungarian wine into Turkey, in order to endeavor to supplant those of France and Greece.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The schooner Jane, of Belfast, was coming up the Lough, when nearly opposite Blackhead, one of her crew, a young man named Law, fell overboard and was unfortunately drowned. The deceased had occasion to go aloft, and, through the darkness of the night, and the heaving of the vessel, occasioned by the heavy sea running, he missed his footing and fell from the yard-arm into the water, and was lost. No assistance could be rendered to the poor fellow, owing to the rate at which the vessel was sailing at the time of the accident. He was a native of Belfast and lived in Sandy row.

Head Constables Madders (Newry), Rankin (Antrim), Lalor (Carrickfergus), and Elliott (Ballymena), have been ordered to Dublin, to undergo a competitive examination for the first-class Head Constableness of county Antrim, vacant by the retirement of Head Constable Henderson. Constable Wm. Smith has passed the examination for the post of head constable and will shortly leave for Dublin, to receive instructions, and he redrilled, previous to being appointed to a district.

The number of unoccupied houses in Belfast has been greatly diminished these last six months; and such is the anxiety for new houses that before they are finished they are let, and occupied before the plaster has had time to dry upon the walls. One house agent in Belfast has about 800 houses on his list, and at the present moment every one of the houses is in occupation.

A young woman, aged about twenty years, was brought to the General Hospital, Belfast, suffering from a bit of potato having stuck in her throat. The necessary means for removing it were at once resorted to, and instant relief given, after which she left the hospital.

The new Roman Catholic Institute of Belfast have purchased a gentleman's mansion for the purpose of offices, lecture-rooms, library, &c., in that town, for a sum exceeding £2,000.

Armagh.

The *Ulsterman* (Belfast) details the following piece of atrocious barbarity perpetrated by the Orangemen. It says: "Will our readers peruse the following simple narrative of a most brutal and sanguinary Orange outrage. A woman named Murray died in Tandragee, after a short illness. She had neither friend nor relation except an only son, a very fine and powerful young man, of about twenty-six years of age. This young man, whose name is Daniel, went to the house of a neighbor, and, after partaking of some slight refreshment, proceeded homewards. This was about twelve o'clock at night. A short time previously a party of low Orange ruffians marched past, accompanied by music. They were coming from holding one of their nocturnal meetings at the house of a person named Hart, who resides a short distance from the town. Poor Murray was in the act of entering an entry leading to his house when he was most unexpectedly, and without the least provocation, assailed by the party, who, it would appear, were waiting for him, and stabbed and cut, and mangled him in a most frightful and savage manner. His body is covered with gashes and stabs, 11 or 12 in number, and of a most dangerous nature. Three doctors were in immediate attendance on him, and dressed his wounds. His cowardly assailants fled, exulting in the glorious achievement of shedding Papist blood. Several arrests were made next morning, and two of the assassins, being identified by Murray, were committed. Their names are Marks and Hutcheson, both ruffians of the worst character, but yet retained in the employment of the Duke of Manchester's gardener; and another of the party, although not identified, but admitted to have been at the lodge and in the company of others at the scene of the outrage, is a fellow named Richey, in the employment of the Post-office, as runner between the Tandragee and Loughbrickland Post-offices, but who, it appears, delegated his duty to another on that night. Such acts are in keeping with the system of which such ruffians are the fitting supporters. If anything could aggravate the barbarity of the act, the circumstances under which it was committed would do so—the dead mother and sorrowing son; but pity is alien to the breasts of such Orange miscreants. This is the latest fruit of Orangeism in Ulster; and, certainly, so cowardly and blood-thirsty an attempt at assassination that any comment upon it is unnecessary. We need only say that it is worthy of that truculent and sanguinary association which a Downpatrick newspaper defies the English government to put down." Later intelligence says: "Marks and Hutcheson, who had been identified as participants in the outrage on Daniel Murray, were brought up for examination. Several persons had been summoned on behalf of the prosecution, but their evidence failed to throw any additional light on the barbarous act, or to criminate any of the others concerned. The two prisoners were further remanded for another week, with a view of having the most searching inquiry made, so as to reach as many of the dastardly perpetrators of this most savage act as possible. Another of the party was brought before poor Murray, and at once identified by him. The fellow, whose name is Pardy, admitted being there, but denied taking any part in the outrage, and stated that he ran away when they began to stab Murray. Pardy has been committed. The town and neighborhood is in a state of great excitement. Murray is in a very precarious state."

Clare.

Colonel Wyndham has given £100 for the improvement of the town of Ennis, out of which the commissioners are to erect public pumps.

The Ennis Town Commissioners employ their own men in cleansing the town, and make £200 a year of the manure.

Cork.

A meeting of the committee of merchants was held to consider the advisability of giving their adhesion to the Australian and Pacific Company incorporated for the purpose of having a direct passenger and postal communication between the Cove of Cork, Australia, and British Columbia, by the Pacific route. Mr. Fagan proposed: "That the Committee of Merchants of Cork, concurring with the Harbor Commissioners, are of opinion that the Australasian and Pacific Company (limited) having for its object monthly steam communication between Queenstown and Australia and British Columbia, via Panama, have proved most important to the interests of the city of Cork, and ought to be warmly supported, and that therefore our president be requested to ask his Worship the Mayor to summon a meeting of the merchants of Cork and other citizens to consider the prospectus of this company, which has been submitted to the Committee of Merchants, with the view of giving the project the support of this locality." Mr. Beamish seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The general meeting will be called on an early day. The company is limited; the capital is fixed at £325,000, composed of 65,000 shares of £5 each.

The people of Cork have erected a monument to the memory of that truly Irish poet, Edward Walsh. It is a Celtic cross, about eight feet high, cut out of limestone, with some light and simple carving on the front. A sprig of shamrock adorns the extremity of each arm and also the summit. It was erected on Friday week over the grave where two of Mr. Walsh's children are buried beside him. The following inscription in the Celtic language and characters, with an English translation, will be engraved upon it:

EDWARD WALSH
The Poet and Translator.
Died August 1850—Aged 45 years.
This Celtic Cross marks his grave.

By its erection a few of his countrymen desire to record their admiration of the Patriot and the Bard, who loved Erin as a child loveth his mother, and poured fourth on her breast that knowledge of her happy and her sad memories, which he had fashioned into beauty by the warmth of his love, and the magic of his song. God rest his soul.—*Examiner*.
The *Cork Constitution* says: "A communication has been received from London, giving the subjoined information with reference to the provision contract: 'Messrs. Joseph Anderson & Son have got nearly half the pork, including all Haulbowline, at £7 10s. 6d. to £7 12s. 6d., and extra on barrels. Messrs. Lunham have over two thousand at about £7 10s. Beyond these only mere trifles go to Ireland—Sligo about two thousand at £7 to £7 5s. We doubt if any beef goes to Ireland. The Americans have it at £6 4s. up to £7.'"

A suspension of business has been announced in the corn trade, says the *Cork Constitution*. The party alluded to being Mr. William Lambert of that city. The debts are reported at between £6,000 and £7,000, but it is believed that there are assets sufficient to realize ten shillings in the pound. Mr. Lambert left the city.

The property of the late Richard Smyth, of Ballinacraig, left to Mrs. Moore, is about to be contested by Grace Richard Smyth, of Castlewidemanham, eldest nephew and heir-at-law of the deceased.

The Cork Dispensary Committee report the sanitary condition of the city to be good.

A new organ, of the best description, is about to be placed in St. Vincent's Church.

A harvest home was held at Drishane Castle, the seat of Col. Wallis.

A Young Men's Society has been established in the town of Millstreet.

Dublin.

Dr. Kirwin, city coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Smith's livery stables, South Anne street, on the body of John Cunningham. Deceased had been a helper in the Horse Repository, Stephen's green, and had always been considered as a steady, sober man. A woman named Eliza Carroll, whilst walking along the quays near the Metal bridge, saw the deceased running across to the quay wall, and getting upon it. She begged of him not to drown himself, but he replied "that he was gone," and jumped into the river. She called for the police, and Acting Sergeant Skelly, and Constable Dillon, ran to the spot. Upon ascertaining what had taken place, they procured drags from College street police station, and, assisted by a young man named Gorman, they tried to get the deceased from the water, but did not succeed in doing so. The jury found that the deceased had drowned himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

The most remarkable estates for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court, during November, are those of the Earls of Arran, Portarlington, and Kenmare, and the Meath estates of C. P. Leslie, Esq., M.P. A petition has been lodged by the Rev. A. H. Newenham, son-in-law of the Earl of Mountcashel, the rental of the land amounts to £4,000. There will be for sale in November in the new Landed Estates Court, upwards of five hundred lots, producing a net rental of upwards of £35,000 per annum, as now posted for sale, which, upon a very moderate calculation,

may be said will produce, upon sale, probably £800,000.

The Board of Trinity College have elected Benjamin George M'Dowell to the post of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology to the University, rendered vacant by the death of the late Dr. Harrison. Dr. M'Dowell has long been known as Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology to the Richmond Medical School, and as physician to the Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals.

The Chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company has arrived in Dublin, for the purpose of taking measures for laying down a new line of communication between Ireland and England. It is stated that the new line will be direct from Kingstown to Holyhead. That at present in use goes round by Belfast and Donaghadee on the northern coast, to Portpatrick, in Scotland.

A Mr. James Davidson, residing at Russell place, died very suddenly. Dr. Elliott was called in, and upon examining the body he gave it as his opinion that the death of the deceased had been caused by disease of the heart.

The schooner *Minerva*, of Wicklow, fifty-four tons register, on her passage from Dublin to Whitehaven, went ashore on Conister Rock, Douglas Bay, where she is fast breaking up. Crew saved.—*Nation*.

A sum of £5,000 has been collected for the purpose of fitting up the principal hall in the New Irish National Gallery, as a Dargan testimonial.

At a meeting of the Board of Trinity College, Professor Apjohn was elected to represent the University of Dublin in the General Medical Council.

Colonel Wood, whose appointment as successor to Sir Duncan M'Gregor we so recently made known, has resigned.

The library of the late Rev. Dr. Sadleir will shortly be submitted to auction under the care of Mr. Lewis, of Anglesea street.

The Marquis of Drogheda has been sworn in a member of the Privy Council, at Dublin Castle. Sixty-two students entered Trinity College on Tuesday, 12th October.

Galway.

A deputation on behalf of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, consisting of Viscount Bury, M. P.; Mr. Koebuck, M. P.; Mr. John Orrell Lever, and a number of other gentlemen, had an interview with Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the postal subsidies by mail service between Galway, Newfoundland, and America. The deputation was favorably received. Mr. Hamilton stated that the government viewed the new line of steamers with considerable interest, and attached great importance to being able to communicate between London and Washington in six days.

The mail coach from Athenry to Westport was upset on the road at Ballinderry, within three miles of Tuam. Fortunately none of the passengers sustained serious injuries. The mails were sent forward on horseback.

Best potatoes are selling in Gort at 2d. per stone. They are 4d. in Limerick.

Kilkenny.

The late Dr. Crane of Kilkenny, says the *Waterford Mail*, has been well known in the literary circles as a collector of books and pamphlets, written on subjects of Irish history. His work on the Williamite and Jacobite wars, on which he was engaged previous to his ultimate removal, would have been a rich addition to the library of the Irish historian. It is, however, unfinished, and besides the five or six numbers which have gone through the press, not even a page in manuscript is to be obtained, as he had not amplified his copious notes. The entire number of books offered for sale was about 850 lots, and about 1,000 works. About 400 were works of general literature—the remainder consisted of Irish history, and publications respecting Irish antiquities. The chief attraction of the sale was an unique volume of the utmost interest, consisting of the most complete collection in existence of the original black-letter broadside proclamations of the Irish Government, commencing with the year 1678, and extending through the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I., to the year 1716. These, in themselves, form a noble folio volume of 737 pages, worthy of the chief place in some public library. But what adds to the chief value of the collection is, that the magistrate by whom they were collected, Josiah Haydock, Esq., Alderman of the city of Kilkenny, has, in his own hand, not only indexed them, but also, on the backs and at the foot of the broadsides, written out from day to day, a detailed chronicle of the events of the stirring times comprised within the dates May 13th, 1679, and July 1st, 1690. After some spirited bidding, it was knocked down to the Rev. James Graves, who purchased it for the Marchioness of Ormonde for £76.

Limerick.

Foyens Island, the newly proposed packet station, is twenty miles below Limerick, about three quarters of a mile in extent each way, and rises to a height of 239 feet. To the south and south-east of the island, between it and the mainland, is an excellent, well sheltered harbor, of about sixty acres in extent, capable of containing many vessels, in depth from three to six fathoms of water, the bottom being stiff mud, the best quality of holding ground. The entrance to the harbor from the north-west is clear and deep. The River Shannon between Loop Head on the north, and Kerry Head on the south, is nine miles wide; eight miles higher up the width abruptly contracts to less than two miles, and this may be taken as the aver-

age breadth as far as Tarbert, where it is reduced to one mile, whence it gradually decreases up to Limerick, at fifty miles from the sea.

In the government provision contract a considerable portion of the pork will be made up in Limerick. Captain Oaks, of that city, has got 3,000 tierces at from £7 7s. to £7 12s. a tierce (of 2 cwt. 3 qrs. and 12 lbs.), and 2,500 barrels (of 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.), at from £4 16s. 10d. to £5; Alderman T. M'Donnell, 1,500 tierces at £7 12s. 6d.; Mr. Denis Lynch, 500 tierces at £7 10s. In Cork, Messrs. Murphy, Lunham and Goff have obtained portions at £7 10s. per tierce. In Sligo, Mr. Middleton is to make up a quantity at £7 5s. per tierce. Not more than 1,000 tierces of pork have been taken in Dublin at £7 5s. per tierce. Nearly the entire of the beef, consisting nearly of 7,000 tierces, and 10,250 barrels, has been taken by Hamburg houses, at £6 10s. per tierce. Limerick, Dublin and Cork have got none.

At a meeting of the Limerick Corporation steps were taken for the formation of a company to start steam packets between Foyens and America, and several members of the council subscribed £50 each towards the project. A meeting for issuing shares and receiving subscriptions will also be held. Some of the Directors of the Waterford and Wicklow Railway have been on a cruise down the Shannon with English capitalists, examining the capabilities of Foyens, which the Royal Commission had reported as the best of Irish ports. The result has been most favorable.—*Chronicle*.

Mr. Thomas Griffith, formerly connected with one of the local newspapers, and who exhibited an intelligence and professional ability that gave high hopes of future promise, has, we regret to learn, by a private letter, committed suicide in London, where he occupied a respectable position on a leading journal. The causes which led to the commission of the rash and fatal act are not stated.—*Ibid*.

Mayo.

The *Mayo Telegraph* says: "There has been a rapid change in the public mind lately respecting the National Board and the working of the National System of education. For many years John of Tuam stood alone against the absurdity of placing the power of educating the Catholics of Ireland in the hands of a Board composed of parties opposed to the national creed. But does he stand alone now? Not so. Both prelates and priests, and what is equally as good, the hearts of the people, are with him. The *Nation* has taken a conspicuous part in laying bare the deformities of the system; and we take leave to assure the Board, that, however they may effect to despise the denunciations of that great popular organ, the people put the utmost confidence in what it tells them, simply because it is known to speak the truth, and because it is the general belief that the Commissioners do not scruple to state flagrant falsehoods, when such seem to answer their purpose."

Meath.

We (*Evening Mail*) believe there is no doubt that Mr. Echlin Molyneux has been appointed Assistant-Barrister for the county of Meath, in the room of Mr. Plunkett, who has resigned. The name of Mr. Molyneux will, probably, not raise any very distinct idea of forensic celebrity in the mind of the general reader; but within the circle of aspiration for place it is not without its fame. It is, so far, auspicious, as it designates a brother-in-law of the chief law officer of the crown, and a gentleman who, having stood boldly forward among the band of lawyers who signalized themselves by rallying round the hustings in support of Lord Derby, in 1852, yet, in 1856, when ex-Chancellor Brady's son went to the poll, discovered that discretion was the better part of valor. Upon that occasion, Mr. Echlin Molyneux was nowhere; he is now, thanks to the law of affinity, one of the family party of law advisers of the crown in Ireland.

Tipperary.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* says: "Some penny-a-liner, a London correspondent of the *Belfast News Letter*, has been displaying his ignorance in assuring the public of the intended retirement of Chief Baron Pennefather, alleging as 'a fact, though not generally known, that the judge is laboring under a painful malady in the shape of incipient cancer in the tongue.' We beg to take this opportunity of denying the story, and stating that the venerable judge enjoys unwonted good health—attends divine service nearly every Sunday, drives into town very frequently, and receives daily at Knockevan visits from a large number of his old and sincere friends."

Mr. Waldron, M.P., we are informed, is granting leases on his Tipperary estates to as many of his tenants as are willing to take them at the advanced rents laid on last year. The advance is in some instances thirty and in others thirty-five per cent. This is rather tight for a Tenant Right M.P., while the best wheat is selling for 13d. a stone.—*Nation*.

The representation of Athlone will be warmly contested at the next election. A gentleman of independent principles and first rate abilities is about to offer himself to the people of this far-famed borough, and sanguine hopes are entertained of his success.

There was excellent sport at Listowel races. The course was well laid out and in fine order. Mr. George Sandes strenuously exerted himself to have everything regulated in the best manner.

Sir Francis Le Hunt has subscribed one hundred pounds towards the building of the Mechanics' Institute in Wexford.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

PRESENTATION MONASTERY, KILLARNEY.—A very eminent preacher, the Hon. and Rev. W. Plunkett, formerly an officer in the army, but now a Redemptorist Father, delivered a charity sermon in the Killarney Cathedral, in aid of the funds for the completion of the Presentation Monastery and Schools of that town. The Brothers of the Presentation Order have been laboriously engaged in the work of education in Killarney since the year 1837, under circumstances of much difficulty and personal privation, the school accommodation afforded by the building occupied by them being wholly insufficient for the members seeking instruction at their hands, while that portion of the wretched edifice in which the Brothers reside is one of a very humiliating character. To meet this state of things, the foundation of a new building, suitable in every way for the purposes of the brotherhood, was laid some years; but up to a late period the work lay in abeyance. Considerable progress has now been made towards its completion. Much, however, still remains to be done.

FEAST OF ST. MAURICE AT THE CAMP OF CHALONS.—This great feast was observed with extraordinary fervor by the soldiers in the camp of Chalons. Soldiers of all arms approached the Eucharistic table in honor of the illustrious patron of soldiers, the martyred St. Maurice, who, with his companions, suffered the last extremity of anguish rather than yield to a tyrant's atrocious dictates. Valorous generals, brave colonels, captains, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, &c., knelt before the same altar at the same sacrifice, and those who had been bronzed in Africa and bleached by Crimean snows met together to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty for having presented to the soldier so bright an example as Saint Maurice. Fourteen thousand copies of the "Manual of the Soldier" have been distributed in the camp of Chalons.

THE POPE AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The *Weekly Register* states that at the recent Consistory at Rome, although his Holiness did not deliver a formal allocution on the occasion, he addressed a few words full of interest and consolation to the august assembly particularly alluding to the visit of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster to Ireland. His Holiness expressed his great satisfaction that he had added to the sacred college such an illustrious and worthy member. The enthusiasm of the Catholics of Ireland his Holiness considered to be equally a triumph for the Church, as well as an open and striking protest against the futility of the temptations of the Protestant propaganda.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY, EAST BERGHOLD, SUPPLIES.—A ceremony of great interest recently took place at this picturesque and retired village. The Sisters of St. Benedict had the happiness of assisting at the laying of the first stone of their new church. This community forms the mother house of the order of Benedictine Nuns in England. The Lady Abbess is Miss Brennan, a Kilkenny lady, daughter of the late Michael Brennan, Esq., of Sion, county Kilkenny. The community being driven out of France at the period of the revolution settled in Winchester, whence they have migrated to their present commodious and admirably situated convent.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS FOR INDIA.—Two of the four chaplains required for the Catholic soldiers now serving in India sailed from Southampton. They are clergymen of experience, whose names will be familiar to many of our readers, viz., the Rev. M. Cuffe, of St. Andrew's, Dublin, and the Rev. Thomas Malony, of Leixlip. Both these worthy priests served in the Crimea—Mr. Cuffe having been attached to the Light Division, and Mr. Malony to the First Division. At Scutari and Sebastopol they were, indeed, the soldiers' friends.—*Weekly Register*.

It appears that large numbers of the European troops in India have become Catholics. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* not unnaturally expresses his regret at this, whilst other papers speak with satisfaction of the profession of any form of Christianity by the soldiers. We shall not be expected to regret this, and still less do we feel any occasion for surprise. Such results follow wherever the Gospel is preached, and the courage and self-devotion of the Catholic chaplain is so much better, or at least more signally illustrated in the camp, amid the privations of a campaign, and the perils of the field of battle, than amongst more peaceful scenes, that his life and ministrations declare his mission, and the sheep gather around the true shepherd.—*London Tablet*.

On the morning of the 29th September, her Serene Highness Princess Catherine Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Princess of Hohenlohe, took the veil at Rome, in the ancient nunnery of St. Ambrose, belonging to the Franciscan Sisters, an order distinguished for poverty and strictness of discipline. The Pope's Vicar, Cardinal Patrizi and Cardinal Reisach performed the ceremony, which was attended by many Germans of rank, among whom was the Princess's cousin, Monsignor Hohenlohe, the Pope's almoner.

His Excellency Don Manuel Gil, Bishop of Badajoz, is appointed Archbishop of Saragossa, on account of the death of Archbishop Rivas, and Don Fernando Arguelles Miranda, a learned canon of Oviedo, Archbishop of Astorga. They will be installed as soon as the ratification of their appointment is made by the Holy See.

From a recent report of the Committee of the Propagation of the Faith, we extract the following statement, showing the position of Catholic missions throughout the Chinese Empire and Tibet: "The Apostolic Vicariate of Fo-Kien, Mgr. Calderon, Bishop; the Vicariate of Nankin and the Vicariate of Chan-Tong, Mgr. de Castellazzo; the Vicariate of Chan-Si, Mgr. de Moretta and Mgr. Chiais; the Vicariate of Hou Nan, Mgr. Navarro; the Vicariate of Hon-Se, Mgr. Spelta; the Vicariate of Konang-Ton, Konang-Si, and Hai-Nan, Mgr. Guillemain; the Vicariate of Su-Tchuen, Mgr. Perrocheau; the Vicariate of Yun-Nan, Mgr. Ponsot; the Vicariate of Konei-Tchou and the Vicariate of Mongolia, Mgr. Daguin; the Vicariate of the two Peetchee-Lee, Mgr. Mouly; the Vicariate of Ho-Nan, Mgr. Baldus; the Vicariate of Kiang-Si, Mgr. Daulcourt; the Vicariate of Tche-Kiang, Mgr. de la Place; the Vicariate of Manchouria, Mgr. Verolles; the Vicariate of the Corea, Mgr. Berneux. There also exists an Apostolic authority at Hong-Kong. The whole of these establishments are served by Jesuits, Lazarists, and priests of the foreign missions."—*Ami de la Religion*.

On Sunday, 10th Oct., the Rev. Vladimir Petcherine, Redemptorist Father, made a most powerful appeal to the Catholics of Waterford, in the Cathedral, Barronstrand street, on behalf of the Sisters of Charity. The spacious Cathedral was densely crowded in every part. On the Gospel side of the altar sat our revered Bishop in canonicals on his throne, and around the altar were arranged the students of St. John's College. The Holy Sacrifice was offered by the Rev. Mr. Foran, and on its conclusion the rev. preacher ascended the pulpit and delivered a most impressive discourse on the obligations under which every Catholic was placed of supporting, as far as lay in his or her power, the good, pious, and truly deserving Sisters of Charity.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

A Requiem High Mass, at which the Right Rev. Dominick O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, presided, was celebrated in the great Church, Barronstrand street, for the repose of the souls of the deceased priests of the diocese. There were more than forty priests present.—*Ibid*.

On Thursday, October 7th, the interesting and solemn ceremony of a reception and profession took place at Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham, Dublin, by the Rev. Monsignor Meagher, of Rathmines, on which occasion the profession of Miss Rosanna M. L. Fitzsimon (in religion Sister Mary Regis), second daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Fitzsimon, Leixlip, took place. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Thomas Doyle, chaplain to the community; Rev. Francis Blake, of the Church of SS. Michael and John; Rev. Canon Pope, Church of the Conception, Marlborough street; Rev. Canon Lynch and Rev. Mr. Mullhall, of St. Andrew's, Westland row; and Rev. Mr. Towers, of the Dominicans, Denmark street, with a number of other clergy.

The Festival of St. Francis of Assisium was celebrated in the Franciscan Church of Wexford as a day of particular devotion. The Bishops of Kilmore and Kildare and Leighlin were present, also several of the clergy, and a large number of the laity. After Mass the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes ascended the altar, and delivered an eloquent address on the life and virtues of St. Francis. At the dinner given by the community in the evening the company included four prelates, all of whom, by a singular coincidence, are natives of the county Wexford, viz., the Right Rev. Drs. Furlong, Browne, Walsh, and Hughes.—*Wexford People*.

The inhabitants of Newcastle West, county of Limerick, proved on Sunday, 10th October, their appreciation of the admirable exertions making by their esteemed pastor, the Very Rev. John Brahan, P.P., V.G., to introduce the benefits and blessings of education among the people. They collected a sum of ninety pounds in aid of the schools presided over by the Christian Brothers; the Earl of Devon has intimated his intention of adding to the present school accommodation, which is altogether too limited for the numbers daily applying to be received.—*Limerick Reporter*.

His Grace the Archbishop has made the following promotions and exchanges in the clergy of the diocese during the past week: Rev. T. Walters to be parish priest of Mayo; Rev. Mr. Joyce, R. C. C., to Dunmore; Rev. J. McGuinness, R. C. C., to Ballinakill; Rev. Mr. Lavelle, R. C. C., to Partry; and Rev. Thomas MacQualter, R. C. C., to Ballinrobe.—*Tuam Herald*.

The Convent of Laurel Hill was the scene of a highly interesting ceremony—the reception of Miss O'Brien, daughter of Michael O'Brien, Esq., and of two lay postulants, who received the white veil at the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Cussen, Rev. Henry O'Farrell, chaplain of the Convent, and several of the city clergymen.—*Limerick Reporter*.

Miss Margaret Ryan, daughter of Mr. James Ryan, Poor Law Guardian, of Quarry Hill Lodge, county of Limerick, and Miss Sophia Anne McCormack, of Dublin, were received as novices into the order of the Little Sisters of the Poor, at Nazareth House, Hammarsmith. Miss Ryan received the name of Sister St. Frances, and Miss McCormack that of Sister St. Gabriel.

At Aix two French priests have recently caused a sensation by celebrating divine service attired in Chinese costume. One of these, the Abbe Perny, after a residence of several years in the province of Kong Tcheou, in China, has returned to France on business connected with the mission.

The interesting ceremony of reception took place in the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny. The young lady, Miss Mary Cantwell, of that city, (called in religion Sister Mary Joseph,) received the white veil from the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. Patrick Riley, who has been visiting his friends in Meath and Dublin, sailed in the Pacific from Galway for the scene of his missionary labors, Little Rock, Arkansas, U. S., where he has been resident for eight years.

The Irish College at Paris will be opened in November. The Rectorship is to be given to one of the Irish Vincentines, who are secular priests though living in community.

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien is to be parish priest of Deansfort, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Patrick Dunne, and the Rev. Richard Cass is promoted to the parish of Ballycallan.

Domestic.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This new and magnificent Church, Rev. Daniel Moore, Pastor, was consecrated on Sunday, 24th ult., in the presence of a crowded congregation, with the usual impressive ceremony of the Catholic Church on such occasions. The array of church dignitaries present was quite large, including Bishops McCloskey of Albany, O'Connor of Pittsburg, and Timon of Buffalo, together with a number of priests from this and other dioceses. The sermon was preached by Bishop McCloskey, who stands deservedly high as one of the first pulpit orators in the country. Haydn's grand and majestic Mass in D was rendered beautifully by the choir, and contributed its full share toward the solemnity of the event. At the evening Vespers Bishop Timon preached, and the Pastor announced that hereafter regular Sunday service will be held in the now fully completed main body of the Church. The numerous congregation of St. Mary's have reason to feel gratified that an edifice commensurate with their requirements is at last thrown open for public worship, and that its consecration was marked by all the pomp and ceremony which the Church deems requisite and proper on such an occasion.—*Rochester Union*.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—It is with the deepest emotion we announce the sudden death of the Rev. Francis B. Jamison, which occurred at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The lamented deceased was a descendant of the early Catholic settlers of Maryland, and was born near Frederick City. In his early youth he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, and distinguished himself by his talents, and the facility with which he advanced in the path of literature and science. After his ordination as priest which took place in Mount St. Mary's Church, he remained in the College holding a professor's chair. He was soon made Vice-President and eventually President of the College, succeeding the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, who was promoted to the See of Cincinnati. Upon retiring from that station in 1834, he devoted his life alternately to missionary and collegiate duties. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*.

DEATH OF A NUN.—At the Convent of Mount de Sales, near Baltimore, on Saturday, 23d of October, Sister Mary Agnes Clarke, aged 35 years and 9 months, of which she had lived 19 years in the Religious Order of the Visitation of the B. V. M. Spotless she carried to religion the lily robe of grace which she received in baptism; a nun, she received from her fellow-religious the title of the Angelic Sister. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." R. I. P.—*Ibid*.

A LADIES' FAIR.—A fair for the benefit of the Italian Chapel, situated in Marriot street, near Eighth, Philadelphia, will be opened and held on Monday, November 15th, in Jefferson Hall, corner of Sixth and Christian streets. The principal and important object of the fair is to collect funds to liquidate debts incurred in erecting the said chapel, which is very poor—having no pews, no parish, no marriage, no baptism or funeral fees, (except from poor Italians, under the regulation of the Synod, held in October, 1855); therefore, all benefits of the said Italian chapel are the usual collections made on Sundays and holidays, at present diminishing very much, scarcely yielding \$50 per month, which is not sufficient for the wants of the chapel.—*Cath. Herald and Visitor*.

CONFIRMATION.—Thirty-eight persons were confirmed in the Church of St. John, Long Green, Baltimore County, on Sunday, 24th Oct. Confirmation was imparted at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Peoria, on Sunday, the 24th ult., by Rt. Rev. Dr. Duggan, of the diocese of Chicago. He was accompanied by many clergymen. The Bulls for the consecration of our senior Editor, as Coadjutor Bishop of Pittsburg, arrived this week, but our Very Rev. Brother declined the honors and responsibility of the mitre, and respectfully returned the documents to Rome.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph*.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Whereas, information has reached me from sources which I cannot disregard, that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State with which they are at peace.

In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts pledg-

ing the public lands of Nicaragua and the Transit route through its territory as a security for their redemption and fulfillment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders unless the present government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force.

Besides, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated the 27th inst., forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation—except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the Transit route from ocean to ocean—to enter its territory without a regular passport signed by the proper minister or Consul-General of the republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons, with this exception, will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country.

From these circumstances the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know in advance that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua obtained a clearance from the collector of the port of Mobile. Although after a careful examination no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet when they arrived in Nicaragua they were found to be armed and equipped, and immediately commenced hostilities. The leaders of the former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited through the public newspapers American citizens to emigrate to that republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the Collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this, my proclamation, enjoining upon all officers of the government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect, and exhorting all good citizens by their respect for the laws and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President—LEWIS CASS, Sec. of State.

DEATHS.

October 6, at 14 Warrington place, Dublin, in the 72d year of his age, Henry Clark, formerly Vice-President in the General Post Office.

October 8, at her residence, 6, Grenville street, Mrs. Ellen Sherrock.

October 12, at 56 Great Strand street, Mr. William Ray, in the 60th year of his age.

September 23, at the residence of his father, Killygordon, county Donegal, Jas. O'Dougherty, solicitor.

September 28, suddenly, at Limerick Junction Railway Station, near Tipperary, Mrs. Margaret Fullerton Keith Barron, relict of the late Charles Clark, of Princelands, Perthshire.

September 29, at Dungarvan, Arthur Quin, M.D., for upwards of thirty years medical attendant to the Dungarvan fever hospital.

October 2, at Thomastown, county Kilkenny, aged 85 years, Teresa, relict of Joseph Shee, and mother of Mr. Sergeant Shee.

October 3, Edith Leslie, daughter of the Rev. W. R. Archdall, rector of Ballinlanders.

October 3, at Caruakel, county Clare, Mrs. Lysaght, wife of Thomas Lysaght.

October 4, at Armagh, of fever, William Joseph Jenkinson, solicitor.

October 4, in Cork, Ellen, relict of Michael Carroll, of Ballingarry, county Tipperary.

October 4, at Cashel, Samuel Cooper Wayland, son of the late George Wayland, of Ballywalter, county Tipperary.

October 5, in Waterford, Michael Dobbyn, J.P., barrister-at-law.

October 5, at Fivemiletown, the Rev. Jas. Herbert.

October 5, at Thurles, Mr. William Mackey, an old and respectable inhabitant, and brother of the late Rev. John Mackey, P.P., Clonouty.

October 6, in Waterford, Clara, daughter of the late Dr. Delahanty.

October 6, at Ardmore, county Waterford, Elizabeth, wife of William Crawford Poo, M.D.

October 9, Robert Martin, Kilbrophy, Roscrea.

October 8, at Rossmore, Margaret, relict of the late W. P. Leader, of Dromagh Castle, county Cork.

October 9, at St. Anne's Hill, Blarney, Cork, John Shea.

October 11, at Islandmagee, county Antrim, Wilson Cupples.

October 7, Mr. Luke Plunkett, the respected Secretary to the Tenant League, at the residence of his father, Tonymagara, near Mount Nugent, county Cavan.

R.I.P.

September 27, at Ballinagara, near Lixna, county Kerry, aged 107 years, Mr. D. Lynch. He was in active health up to his death, and in full possession of his faculties as he had been twenty years ago.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

DISTRESSING EVENT.—A strange and painful accident has occurred at one of the French watering-places, Sables D'Olonne. A lady, the wife of a magistrate, was upon the beach waiting upon her two children, who, with a servant, were bathing close at hand, when suddenly a shout was raised. One of the children had been allowed to go out too far, and was in danger of drowning. The mother tried to cry aloud for help, but the shock her nervous system had received deprived her of her speech. She could do nothing more than wildly gesticulate. The child was, meanwhile, rescued from his dangerous position. The mother, however, was unable to utter a sound, and in spite of all the efforts of medical men she still remains dumb.

A SORCERER.—A negro, demi-doctor and demi-sorcerer, is making a *furor* in Paris—a fine, handsome negro, well-made, covered with diamonds and jewelry, and drawn by a pair of valuable horses in an elegant carriage, living in luxurious apartments, demanding fabulous prices for his drugs, which he administers himself. His room is constantly filled with the credulous and the rich.—*Medical Times*.

The Emperor and Empress attended Mass at the camp at Chalons, which was performed by the Bishop of Nancy, at a large military altar erected for the purpose in front of the imperial quarters. The infantry were drawn up at each side of the altar, the cavalry and artillery forming the third side of a square in front. At the conclusion of Divine service the troops formed into line, and the Emperor and Empress, both on horseback, passed along the front. The Emperor distributed several decorations to officers and soldiers, whose services in the Crimea had caused them to be recommended for that honor. His Majesty, in presenting the decoration, shook the hand of each recipient. The filing off then took place, and was performed with a precision that drew forth repeated expressions of admiration from the Emperor, who requested Marshal Canrobert to make known to the troops the satisfaction which he felt. The religious service and review had drawn together a large concourse of persons from the surrounding country, by whom, as well as by the troops, their Majesties were hailed with acclamations.

Accounts have been received at the French Foreign office from St. Helena on the 18th of August. They mention that the *fete* of the Emperor Napoleon was celebrated in the island on the 15th of August with as much splendor as possible. The governor of the island gave a dinner on the occasion, and another was given on the 16th by M. Cantier de Rougement, the French officer appointed conservator of Napoleon's house at Longwood. In the afternoon the French Vice Consul gave a ball. The houses in various parts of the island were illuminated at the same time, and it was remarked that the population generally expressed their warmest sympathy for the Emperor Napoleon III. and the French nation.

The marriage of the Duke de Malakoff with Mademoiselle Panieja was solemnized in the Imperial Chapel of St. Cloud on the evening of the 12th October, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage. Marshal Valliant, Minister of War, and M. Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave away the bridegroom, and M. Fould, Minister of State, a Spaniard, the Marquis de Casa Riera, did the same office for the bride. The Duke is said to be in his 67th year, and his bride in her 33d.

The Cardinal Archbishop, in addressing the Emperor and Empress on their arrival at the Cathedral where the Kings of France have been crowned, said: "Without having renewed in so solemn a manner the engagements which you took on ascending the throne, you have been faithful to them, and you have exceeded the hopes of the people." The Emperor and Empress, when receiving this address, were seated under the golden canopy used at the coronation of Charles X.

The French government has instructed its consular agents in England to institute a comprehensive inquiry as to the result of free trade in that country. They are particularly directed to ascertain what effect free trade in corn has on agriculture and the price of land, and what has been the effect of recent legislation on the consumption of bread and butcher's meat.

The Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* states that the Empress Eugenie has a strong desire to visit Rome to receive the personal benediction of the Pope, and that the Emperor will accompany her.

The *Gironde* states that a lady residing at La Petite Villets, near Bordeaux, has been safely delivered of three girls, who, with their mother, are doing well. The lady has now 18 children.

Several journals in the French departments announce that all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers on leave of absence, have received orders to join their regiments forthwith.

The local authorities in Algeria and the colonies are not in future to be permitted to suppress journals, or even to warn them, without consulting the Prime Minister of Algeria and the colonies.

The *Echo du Pas de Calais* states that the mistresses of ladies' schools at Arras have just come to an understanding to prohibit their pupils from wearing crinoline.

A funeral dirge took place at Reuil, where the Empress Josephine is buried at one side of the village church and Queen Hortense on the other. It was the anniversary of the latter's death.

It is reported at Paris that the Duke of Orleans is about to enter the Piedmontese army, and that the French government has offered no opposition.

The decree admitting the importation of foreign iron is to be renewed, with certain modifications.

ENGLAND.

THE LAST OF THE MAIL-COACHES.—The old Derby mail, the last of the four-horse coaches out of Manchester, has finished its course. When the rivalry of rails and steam had run all other coaches off the road, the "Derby Dilly" still held its own, and the well-known route thorough Buxton and Bakewell to Rowsley could still boast its "four-in-hand," though "the team" was hardly equal to what had been seen when coaching was in its best days. It was thought that railways would not find their way through the Peak, but the Midland line penetrated as far as Rowsley some time ago, and more recently the London and North Western have reached Whaley Bridge on the other side, leaving but a short link to be filled up, and the last of the old four-in-hand mails has succumbed to the competition of the iron horse.

ABOLITION OF A RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.—At a meeting of the town council of Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was resolved by a large majority to abolish the Mayor's salary, which ever since the foundation of the corporation has been regularly paid. The nominal amount of the salary is £750, but it generally reaches £900 or £1,000; this is to be entirely done away with in future, and instead the "legitimate expenses" of the Mayor are to be allowed. It is worthy of note that only three other towns in addition to Newcastle pay their mayors.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—PRIZE ESSAY.—Not less than 150 MSS. have been received in competition for the two prizes of one hundred guineas, and fifty guineas, on the "Decline of the Society of Friends." The essays thus sent in are very varied in character, quality, and length. Several of them are from America. It will require considerable time to arrange them in order of merit, and while the adjudicators earnestly apply themselves to the task of examination, competitors must be prepared to wait at least some few months.

A small yacht called the Christopher Columbus has arrived at Southampton from New York. She is only 45 tons burden, and is scarcely bigger than an Isle of Wight wherry. She has been brought across the Atlantic by a man and two boys. She was wind bound for seven days on the banks of Newfoundland, and has been 45 days reaching here from New York. She is beautifully shaped, and was built by Mr. Webb, a working shipwright, who brought her over. The voyage of the Christopher Columbus is a very adventurous one. Mr. Webb intended to take her to St. Petersburg, but the season is now too late. He brought over the Charter Oak, a small yacht, last year, and sold her at Liverpool.

The Rev. Alfred Poole, whose opinions of the subject of the confessional have lately made his name familiar to the public, has been appointed to a mastership at the grammar school of Harlow, Essex. A few days since, when the Rev. gentleman was occupying the reading desk at evening service in the church, a lad flung a stone at him, but the missile fell on the organ blower.

The officers and crew of the ill-fated Austria, who were taken to England from Faval by the steamer Ireland, had published a letter in refutation of the censure cast upon them in the various statements of the calamity. They claim that they did all that was possible for them to do under the circumstances, and also represent that the captain did the same.

A gentleman on board one of the Chelsea boats was cutting the leaves of a number of a new edition of Shakespeare, when an enlightened fellow-traveller looked over his shoulder and remarked, "Shakespeare's plays, eh? He keeps writtin' of 'em, don't he?" "Oh, yes," was the unchristian answer, "Shakespeare's the hardest working man in the world."

Mr. Charles Ryan, of Dublin, formerly a student in the school of the Royal Dublin Society, has been appointed head master to the Leeds School, in connection with the Government Department of Science and Art.

In the annual report of the Registrar-General for the year 1858, it is stated that the number of marriages celebrated in Catholic places of worship, throughout England, amounted, during the past year, to 7,527.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte visited Keswick and Appleby, accompanied by Mr. John Rayson, who has translated for him the song of Solomon into the Cumberland dialect.

A new "Blue Stocking Club" is being formed, under the auspices of the Honorable Mrs. Norton and some literary ladies, who are determined to found it afresh, upon a solid basis.

A man, in his hurry to get a good gallery seat, at the Surrey Theatre, London, fell over into the pit and split his skull; he died in a few hours after.

At Stourbridge a little boy, named Charles Chance, fell into a tub of water, and his shoulders becoming firmly fixed in it, he was drowned.

Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, is to receive the large sum of £12,000 for a tour of six months in Australia.

Miss Countess has offered the sum of £15,000 towards the endowment of a bishopric in British Columbia.

Lord Charles Wellesley, the youngest son of the late Duke of Wellington, died recently.

SCOTLAND.

DRUNKENNESS IN EDINBURGH.—At a late meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, Mr. David McLaren called the council's attention to the large portion of the time of the police occupied in conveying drunken persons to the lock-ups for their own protection alone. The number was no less than 4,874 persons in the last year, out of a total of drunken arrests of 7,785. Mr. McLaren wished to know whether these persons ought to be allowed to occupy the time of the police without being punished. Mr. Anderson, in reply, observed that Captain Haining, when superintendent of police, had endeavored to effect that object, but it was found that the magistrate could not get through the business, sitting from ten in the morning till ten at night, and the practice was soon given up. Professor Dick commented on the facts brought out by their police returns for September, which showed that "the number of drunken females taken to the police stations was increasing greatly, the inference being that the effect of drinking taking place to a great extent in private houses was to teach the women to drink, and so to increase the evil."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—On Friday, September 20, 1754, the Earl of Drumlanrig, eldest son of the Duke of Queensberry, was on his journey from Scotland, with the duke his father, in one postchaise, and the duchess, his mother, with Lady Drumlanrig in another, and being tired with riding in the chaise, got on horseback. Soon afterwards his pistol accidentally went off, and killed him on the spot.—*London Magazine*. On Friday, August 6, 1858, the Marquis of Queensberry, at his seat Kinsmount, Dumfriesshire, went out with his gun to shoot rabbits, and was found dead from his gun having gone off, and shot him from the left breast through to the back.

ENGLISH ARTISTS AND TOURISTS.—A correspondent of the *Inverness Courier* says:—"There has been a perfect swarm of English artists in the western islands and mainland this season. Nine of these gentlemen have been residing for some time about Ballachulish, Glencoe, and the neighborhood, 'sketching everything from Ben Nevis, down to black bothies and the peat moss.'"

During the firing of a salute, at Ardrossan, in honor of the Earl of Eglinton's birthday, a carpenter, who was engaged about the gun, was blown away from the cannon's mouth a distance of two yards. When lifted his body presented a most painful appearance. His breast was completely mangled, other parts of his body shockingly mangled, and his clothes on fire; in about an hour and a half he ceased to breathe.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, a working shoemaker of Banff, has made himself fully master of natural history in all its branches. He has lately discovered two specimens of a new species of the smaller crustacea, which have been named after him "Praniza Edwardsii."

A draught match for £200 a side is to be played in December in Glasgow between three of the best players in Scotland and three of the best in England.

SPAIN.

CASTILE.—Castile, or the land of castles, was first so called at the beginning of the ninth century, when every precipice crowned itself with a tower to resist the inroads of the Moors. The nature of their country and their own nature made the Spaniards great as a castellated people as long as a castellated life was chivalrous and grand.

Madrid journals and letters have been received. The *Monarquia* having asserted that the Queen Mother, impatient to embrace her august daughter, had made up her mind to return to Spain, the *Fenix*, which is believed to be the organ of Queen Christina, says that there is not a word of truth in the assertion. The *Espana* says: "It is stated that New Ireland proposes to establish a newspaper to defend its principles in each provincial capital." New Ireland is the name given to the Ministerial party on account of O'Donnell's Irish descent.

The Queen and King had attended the opening of an exhibition of painting and sculpture in the magnificent saloons of the Trinidad in the Calle de Atocha. Their Majesties were received by the Ministers, the members of the Council of State, and the sub-secretaries of the different departments. The Pope's Nuncio and many distinguished foreigners were present. The government had remitted to Portugal 405,456 reis to pay some battalions of Oporto who were in the service of Spain in the war of independence.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes the conditions of the contract for the Transatlantic Packet Service. The departures from Cadiz to Havana are to be made every fifteen days. Eight new steam-packets are to be prepared, each of 2,300 tons. The contract is to be in force eight years.

Postage stamps have been introduced into Spain. They are square in shape, and the colors are pink, green, and brown. Within a circular border is a representation of the head of Queen Isabella. The values of Spanish postage stamps are 1-14d., 2-12d., and 5d.

The steamship Vasco de Gama has discovered two islands off the coast of Africa, and has taken possession of them in the name of the Queen of Spain.

The Spanish government has published a decree, ordering the sale of all estates belonging to the government, to Don Carlos, &c., confessing openly that there is no worse administrator of real property than a government one.

Advices from Barcelona state that a powder magazine had blown up by accident; there have been several persons killed and wounded.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. on the Pope's Nuncio.

PORTUGAL.

A serious disturbance took place in Terciera, the inhabitants of which, alarmed at the unusual export of breadstuffs and the rise in the price of provisions, seized the corn, and compelled the merchants to warehouse it again. The governor thought it expedient, in the exasperated state of the population, to prohibit the export of breadstuffs till he had received instructions from Lisbon.

A decree permits the free importation of wheat, rye and barley, in grain, flour or bread, into Oporto, Braga, Viana, Villa Real and Braganza, until the end of May, 1859.

The Queen of Portugal is announced to be pregnant.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin has the following: "The parish priest of Varoscica was called up a few nights ago to administer the sacraments to a dying person, and as he was returning home, accompanied by two villagers, he perceived, to his surprise, a light in a cottage. Having with his companions entered the house, they were astounded to perceive the occupier of it, his wife, and his daughter, hanging by the neck to a beam of the ceiling. They cut them down, and found that the man and woman were dead, but the girl, though senseless, was alive, and they succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. She then stated that a number of brigands had forced their way into the house, broke open all the drawers and closets, possessed themselves of everything of value, and then hanged her parents and herself. The priest, full of horror, went home with the two men, and ordered his servant to go into the cellar for wine. The man made some objection, but the priest having insisted, down he went, and the priest locked him in. He then rang the tocsin, and nearly all the inhabitants of the village having assembled, he caused the cellar to be entered. There were found there, including the servant, six bandits, with the booty which they had taken from the peasant's house! All the six were immediately secured."

A letter from Verona, in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, says: "Such is the deplorable state of agriculture in the Upper Venetian, that ploughs may be seen drawn by men, there not being sufficient cattle for the purpose in the country. Throughout the Lombardo-Venetian provinces a great many estates are unclaimed because the heirs are unable to pay the succession duty. At Verona there are landholders who are disposed to lease out their estates, on the sole condition of the lessees paying the taxes to the state and commune. The amount of landed property offered for sale in Lombardy is immense, but the purchasers are few, notwithstanding the great advantages held out to them."

General Count de Goyon, Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Rome, arrived there on the 1st October, and resumed his functions. From a sentiment of propriety, the General refused, in consequence of the residence of the Holy Father in the city, to receive any of the honors due to his grade and position. This decision was made known to the troops beforehand by General Count de Noue. The next day the Commander-in-Chief held a grand reception, at which the principal French and Pontifical officers were present.

It is stated from Rome that damp and the smoke of wax candles have done considerable injury to the famous fresco of the "Last Judgment," by Michael Angelo, in the Sistine Chapel.

Letters from Verona mention the death, by suicide, of the Italian poet Bettelloni, who, it appears, shot himself through the heart with a pistol, discharging two barrels.

M. Donati, the discoverer of the comet now visible in the heavens, has been appointed assistant astronomer of the Imperial Museum of Florence.

AUSTRIA.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN HUNGARY.—A letter from Vienna says: "The petitions of the Protestant synods and churches of Hungary on the subject of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to celebrate mixed marriages, except on the promise that children born of them shall be brought up as Catholics, have been presented to the Council of the Empire with other documents relative to the affair. The petitions pray that some plan of celebrating mixed marriages shall be formed in the event of such refusal. The same letter says that a number of complaints had been presented to the council to the effect that Protestants have been punished for having rung bells or worked on Catholic holidays, and that the Catholic clergy had committed encroachments on Protestant privileges; but the Council of the Empire rejected them."

The *Imperial Law Gazette* publishes a prohibition to export into the Principality of Servia any arms or ammunition, except in small quantities and with a government permit.

A panic was prevailing on 'Change at Vienna, caused by the fears of the speculators at the approaching resumption of cash payments by the Bank.

RUSSIA.

The following was the composition of the Russian army which was reviewed at Warsaw on the 29th and 30th of September, in presence of Prince Napoleon, and commanded by Prince Gortschakoff, assisted by General Kotzebue, his aide-de-camp. It consisted of a division of Light Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant General Stahl von Holstein, comprising four regiments and two of Cossacks of the Line; the second division of infantry, commanded by Lieutenant General Dovobychoff, and composed of four regiments and two battalions of riflemen; the fifth division of infantry, commanded by General Toulonbeiff, comprising three regiments and five battalions of riflemen; the seventh division of infantry, commanded by Auchakoff, and composed of three regiments and seven battalions of riflemen; a battery of artillery, four battalions of artillery; a brigade of sappers; a battalion of pontooners; a squadron of gendarmery and two of Cossacks—forming a total of 25,000 men.

The Russian government has just agreed that twenty military schools shall be established for teaching, surveying, topographic engravings, gymnastics, &c.; also, that the sons of poor nobles and functionaries shall be educated in them gratuitously, subject to the condition of their undertaking to serve the state gratuitously for a certain number of years. The number of pupils in each of the schools is to be about 800.

AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Melbourne are to August 16th, and from Sydney August 11th. Three nuggets of the aggregate value of £14,000 were being exhibited in Melbourne previous to being shipped to London. One specimen of pure gold weighs over 2,100 ozs. In the commercial report of the Melbourne *Argus* it is stated that the export trade had been extremely dull. The import trade, it says, was in the same glutted condition that lasted throughout the entire year. Buyers of known credit obtained great advantages, as mail after mail points to the possibility of shipping again exceeding the already too high average of the past eighteen months. Up to dates, the shipments of gold are 143,666 ounces less than last year.

The Sydney advices state that the Legislative Assembly have adopted a resolution in favor of the conveyance of emigrants into the interior at the public expense, instead of allowing them to remain idle in barracks at Sydney, awaiting employment they might readily obtain in any of the country districts.

HOME MISCELLANY.

A DISGRACEFUL ORIGIN.—It is becoming quite the rage among young ladies to cut the hair off at the sides, and wear it as if in a profusion of short, frizzled curls, which are combed back from the temples and formed into rows, one above the other; the general effect being somewhat irregular and very coquettish. "Charming" is the almost universal verdict, and a *furor* is the consequence among boarding school misses and those of our belles who like to produce a sensation on the promenade as well as in the hearts of their admirers. The fever has been caught, especially in some of the provincial towns and cities, and hundreds of fair and youthful beauties have surrendered part of their glossy ringlets to the reigning barber. Nothing but the dictates of fashion could have induced the fair owners to part with any portion of their treasure of dark and golden hair. But are they aware of the quarter from whence this mandate of the capricious goddess issued? We imagine not; and they must, therefore, be informed that the style they patronize with such enthusiasm is derived from Paris, and would not there be adopted by any respectable woman. It originated with the Parisian Lorettes, (frail females,) and was imported into New York by two distinguished members of the sisterhood.—*Musical World.*

EFFECT OF THE CHINESE TREATY ON CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in alluding to the late treaty with China, says: "These events will, doubtless, have a great effect on the fortunes of California, and particularly of San Francisco. An immense augmentation of the commerce between the United States, England and France, and the Chinese Empire, must almost immediately follow. San Francisco is the only important port on the Pacific to reap the advantage of this trade. China is our *vis-à-vis*—Pekin, her capital, being almost in the same parallel of latitude. The commerce of China must fall to the lap of San Francisco; and it takes no great stretch of imagination to foresee the day when we shall have our regular lines of steamers traversing the Pacific from San Francisco to Hong Kong and Shanghai, and our Pacific telegraph, stretching under the ocean, to Japan and China. With a railroad across the American continent, our Chinese trade would immediately assume gigantic proportions; therefore, the opening of China to the commerce of the world will impart a new impetus to the building of that great work. It renders such a railroad more absolutely necessary, and makes its success as a paying investment more certain."

DOWN ON TEXAS CATTLE.—The citizens of Vernon County, Missouri, have resolved in a public meeting that they will not permit cattle from Texas to be driven through their county. They declare in their resolutions that southern cattle communicate to those of Missouri a disease known as Spanish or Texas fever, which is very malignant, and had caused the death of great numbers of cattle in Vernon County.

STREET RECONTRITE AT LOUISVILLE.—One printer shoots another.—An affray occurred in the streets of Louisville, Ky., recently, which resulted in the death of a printer, named D. L. Ward. It seems that the "Printers' Union" sought to get up a "strike" in the *Courier* office, and failed. One of the printers in that office, named Lindsay, who declined to act with the "Union," incurred thereby the ill-will of Ward, who was a "Union" man. Ward threatened to cowhide Lindsay, and informed several persons that he was watching for him. Lindsay was passing down Third street, and when opposite the doorway leading to the old Masonic Hall, was accosted by Ward. A few words passed, Ward using very abusive epithets toward Lindsay, calling him a "d—d rat," (i. e. one who works for a rate of wages less than that established by the "Union,") and finally striking him in the face. Lindsay immediately drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering the left breast. Ward walked a few steps, entered the *Democrat* office, and died in less than half an hour. Lindsay gave himself up, and, with a few friends, went to jail.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Men whose acts lead the public to suppose their *natural* instincts make them rowdies, are morally unable to do virtuous acts, and are as certain to perform vicious ones. The above statement was proven almost to a certainty, by the conduct of the pestilential body of unmitigated scamps, on their way east, from the bruising match. The eating houses along the route from Buffalo to New York were victimized by the precious rascals in a shameful manner. Utica did not escape their operations. Bagges Hotel enjoyed the honor (?) of dining the scamps—after partaking to their fill, from the well spread table, a simultaneous effort was made to bolt from the room, without leaving an equivalent, which operation was prevented in all but two instances, by the firmness and tact of Mr. Barnes. The probability is, that the like practices were indulged in, along the balance of the route. May that day be distant ere our city is obliged again to entertain such a villainous deputation.—*Utica Telegraph.*

THE KANSAS GOLD REGION.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has visited the Kansas gold region at Pike's Peak, for the purpose of investigating the actual condition of the locality, sends home a long and interesting account of his examination. The writer says positively that there is no gold at Pike's Peak. He remained at the diggings for five days, and did not find a trace of gold. The absence of the precious metal is accounted for by sundry facts; there is no quartz, no rock, except upon the surface, and no indication of gold in the soil. All that has been found, according to this authority, is "Wash Gold." The story of the discoveries of nuggets and of yields of \$20 to \$100, are declared to be sheer nonsense; but some of the miners had succeeded in "washing" \$2 50 to \$5 a day, though under the necessity of carrying the dirt to distances of from four to seventy rods. Those who intend to emigrate are advised to delay their departure until Spring.

TREES IN CALIFORNIA.—Mr. David Staniels, formerly of London, writes from Mariposa, California, that he visited Big Tree Grove, in Mariposa County, on the 14th of July, and measured some of the largest trees in the grove. The party pitched their tent under a tree burnt hollow, which measured 261 feet in height and 31 1-2 feet in diameter on the ground. The party then measured twenty-eight trees two feet from the ground, and found the average circumference to be 68 feet, the largest measuring 86 feet 9 inches, the smallest 55 feet 7 inches. The average height of these trees is about 250 feet. They found one tree down, and 36 feet of it burned up, and burned hollow 69 further. Into this cavity two of the party rode about forty feet, when both turned round in the tree and rode out side by side, without touching the sides or top of the huge cavern. This tree, 105 feet from the charred stump, is 11, and at 200 feet, 6 feet in diameter.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—REASON RESTORED.—The Havana *Prensa* notices a remarkable incident as one of the results of the shock from the recent terrible explosion; no less than the restoration to reason of a lady of that city, who had entirely lost her mind some six months ago, from a severe and protracted spell of sickness. During the whole of that period she did not recognize any one, not even her parents and other near relatives. When the explosion took place, she was instantly thrown into violent paroxysms, which the family considered an indication of the speedy approach of death. The paroxysms gradually subsided, and all were rejoiced to find her situation quite the reverse of what was expected; her reason was entirely restored! This case presents an interesting question for our medical philosophers.

REMOVAL OF LAND OFFICES IN MINNESOTA.—In accordance with instructions heretofore issued the land offices at Faribault and Stillwater, in Minnesota, have advised the Department that their respective offices will be removed as follows: That from Faribault to St. Peter on the 2d of December next, and that from Stillwater to Cambridge on the 15th of December next, on which days they will be respectively opened for business at the last-named places.

WORTH KNOWING.—The Greenville *Patriot and Mountaineer* says: "The black sulphate of silver which forms on plated and silver ware, door-plates and knobs, may at once be removed by wiping the surface with a rag wet with *agua ammonia*, (spirits of hartshorn,) and without the trouble of rubbing and scouring with polishing powder."

HOW MUCH TO EAT.—"As to the quantity each man should eat when unrestricted, it is to be determined by himself alone. We all, notoriously, eat too much, and consequently waste much food, even when we do not injure ourselves. Our sensations are the surest guides, yet they do not always tell us with sufficient distinctness when we have had enough: one thing is very clear, fear to force the appetite—to continue eating after the stomach has once suggested 'enough'—is sure to be injurious; and hospitable hosts, no less than anxious parents, should refrain from pressing food on reluctant appetite, for it is not kindness, although kindly meant."

PUTTING A RATHER FINE POINT UPON IT.—The prosecuting attorney of one of our Maryland counties is a gentleman who evidently believes in the effect of eloquence on juries. In prosecuting a murderer, and in stating the case to the jury, he adverted feelingly to the sad fate of the prisoner's victim, and said: "Gentlemen, the poor victim of this man's hellish malice was suddenly ushered into the presence of his God; without warning, with no time for preparation, he was sent unannounced and unannealed, either to enjoy the rewards of the blessed, or to suffer the annoyances of the damned!"

CAUTION TO LADIES.—A young lady, named Emma Marble, met with an accident from too free an application of cologne, which, but for her presence of mind, would have been attended with very serious consequences. It appears she had been using the cologne in her toilet, and had scattered some upon the front part of her dress, when leaning over the lamp, to reach something, it caught fire and instantly enveloped her head and neck in flames; she snatched up the water pitcher and poured the water over her head, though not before she had been considerably blistered upon the neck and hands.

THE GINSENG CROP.—The Richmond, Ohio, *Observer* says: "It is estimated that the ginseng trade of the county of the present season will amount to about \$30,000. Large quantities of this article have already been sent to Eastern markets, and there are yet many tons on hand in the course of preparation for exportation. It requires no outlay to procure it, and many families are engaged in gathering it, and find it a paying cash business."

ATTORNEYS IN OLD TIMES.—In 1720, they good people of Connecticut, finding litigation to be on the increase, attributed the result to the increase of lawyers, whereupon the General Court, in order that the mischief "may be prevented," passed the following enactment: "It is enacted that there shall be in the Colony only eleven attorneys, and no more, viz.: three in the county of Hartford, and the other four counties to have two each."

FIRING GUNS IN CITIES.—The Mayor of Washington refused to allow cannon to be fired in the city limits for the Republican victories. This was not for political reasons, but because the practice is improper and illegal, and the Mayor intends to put a stop to it. Firing guns is a foolish manifestation of popular rejoicing anywhere, and is dangerous in cities.

USE OF CAMELS FOR ARMY SERVICE.—Within the last three years, the government has imported seventy-five camels for service on the plains. The Washington *Star* says: "The Secretary of War is thoroughly satisfied of the great usefulness of these animals, and their superiority for army service in the wilds of the interior over both the horse and mule."

In Baltimore, Judge Stamp took occasion to request the reporters to publish on all occasions the names of parties taken as bail in his court, in order, if citizens should know the fact that the bondsman in any case is not worth the amount he qualifies to, the court may be informed of it, pledging itself to have all such arrested and prosecuted for perjury; declaring also its determination to break up the giving of "straw bail," and admitting that the court was frequently imposed upon by designing parties.

An old lady lately took passage in one of the Ohio river steamers. It was her first trip on board a steamboat, and she was excessively anxious lest some accident should occur. And sure enough, before arriving at their destination, the boilers exploded; but by aid of boats from the shore all the passengers were landed. When on shore, the old lady was heard to declare most emphatically that "she'd never go on a steamboat again, unless they biled their water ashore."

The remains of Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, were delivered to his mother. The body is to be placed in a vault at Mount Hope, until Spring, and will then be removed to Ithaca or Oswego. The Rochester *Union* says: "A report gained currency that efforts were being made to resuscitate Ira, but whether there was any truth in it, we are unable to say."

The Washington *Star* has a statement that nearly a million of dollars will be required to pay the volunteers alone engaged in service against the Florida Indians during the late troubles previous to their removal, and for losses by depredations. Each Indian will have subjected the government to a cost something near one hundred thousand dollars.

In the recent terrible magazine explosion, at Havana, the Tacon theatre was badly injured; and, in view of the awful nature of the calamity under which the city is suffering, the government has written to Maretzek, saying that it would be impossible to permit performance to take place in the theatre for some months hence.

The following advertisement appears in the St. Louis *Republican*: "ENGAGED.—Miss Anna Gould to John Candal, city marshal, both of Leavenworth, K. T. From this time henceforth and forever—until Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young gentlemen are requested to withdraw their particular attentions."

Lawyers have a ludicrous way of identifying themselves with their clients by speaking in the plural number. "Gentlemen of the jury," said a luminary of the western circuit, "at the moment the policeman says he saw us in the tap I will prove that we were locked up in the station house in a state of intoxication."

An immense organ is now building at Boston, by Messrs. Simmons & Wilcox, for St. Joseph's Church, Albany. It is to be forty feet wide, fifty feet high, and thirty-four feet deep; some of the pipes being thirty-two feet in length. It will be truly a mammoth organ.

The *National Intelligencer* says the law in Washington against the carrying of concealed weapons has had a most salutary effect, and advises the authorities of Baltimore to secure a similar one. In many other cities such a law is strictly enforced.

A Delaware paper says: "Six hundred thousand dollars will be the lowest sum offered the State of Delaware, at the approaching session of the Legislature, for an exclusive lottery grant for twenty years, and a million can be obtained for it just as easily."

An ox, "of the common breed and poor," weighing 3,600, 6 feet 2 inches in height, measuring 12 feet from horns to tail, was exhibited at the recent Iowa State Fair, by N. Beck, of Winterset. If fattened, it is said he would weigh 5,000.

The Postmaster at Little Rock, Arkansas, recently caught a thief, by placing a young man in a small bag in the office as a detector, in such a position that he could see any one who entered the office. When the thief came he was at once arrested.

Mrs. E. C. Z. Judson, the wife of the notorious Ned Buntline, described in the journals of Buffalo as "a writer of great ability, and a woman of marvellous loveliness," was found recently lying dangerously ill in a wretched hovel in that city, utterly destitute and alone.

The Mayor of Portsmouth (Va.) has determined to put a stop to the habit of swearing on the street, for which indecency he has already fined a great many persons, without respect to rank or condition.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the telegraph between Boonville and Fort Leavenworth is being rapidly pushed forward. It is already completed about twenty-five miles from Lexington.

Captain John McKenney, now living at Deer Island, New Brunswick, states that he worked in 1807, on board of Fulton's first steamer, and accompanied her on her first trip to Albany.

The ladies of Iowa are decidedly "fast." On the 18th ult., a race of ladies, on foot, came off at Iowa City for a prize of a silver cake basket. The prize was won by a Miss Handy.

The cork tree is being extensively cultivated in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Ten thousand and cans of the acorns have been ordered for planting.

A young couple in Quincy, Pa., fell asleep while courting, and the mahogany table on which the candle was left burning took fire, and was considerably injured before they awoke.

A piece of the Atlantic telegraph cable was submerged in the Ohio river, between Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky, and works admirably.

Antoine Le Clare, a half-breed Indian, living at Davenport, it said to be the richest man in the State of Iowa. Governor Grimes ranks next in wealth.

The people of Nebraska are agitating the question of forming a State Constitution, and seeking admission into the Union. The population of the Territory is estimated at 25,000.

The assessed taxable property of New Orleans, for the year 1858, is \$107,576,963. Slaves are assessed at \$6,104,385—an increase of \$200,950 within the last year.

During the late tornado in western New York, a house was turned round so neatly, as not to disturb a clock which was standing unfastened in it.

A large lion is said to have been killed recently in Johnson County, Texas, which had killed nine horses in that vicinity.

An inmate of the poorhouse of Kingston, N. C., by the name of Boone, aged 85 years, has recently inherited \$150,000.

The whole number of deaths in Galveston, Texas, from yellow fever, during the month ending October 4, was 112.

There is nothing so bad which will not admit of something to be said in its defence.

The New Orleans *Picayune* advocates city railroads there.

A melodeon has been stolen from a Methodist Church in Utica.

There are now in the United States about 29,000 post-offices.

A new arsenal is about to be built at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

During September, \$255,000 in silver half dollars were coined at the New Orleans mint.

None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.

A faithful friend is a strong defence.

POOR SPITE.

In the Abbey of Westminster lie the remains of one of the greatest and holiest of England's kings. It is natural that the Catholics of the British metropolis, whose veneration for their royal saint is very great, should wish to signalize the festival of St. Edward the Confessor by a visit to his tomb. But the Protestant functionary who holds the keys of the historical edifice never allows that day to pass without exhibiting a low and ungenerous spite by causing the Abbey to be closed against them. On the 13th ult., the feast of the virtuous king, a number of Catholics, in the hope that the Dean might by some possibility allow the day to pass without the usual exhibition of petty and bigoted spite, assembled at the entrance.

They were, however, deceived in counting on the liberality of the representative of the Church by law established. Westminster Abbey was closed, by order, except for the usual services, which consist of morning and evening prayer, offered up according to the form prescribed by the State. A number of Catholics were present, hoping thereby to have an opportunity of visiting the tomb of the Confessor. The Chapel of St. Edward was, however, locked and bolted, that no Catholic might have the satisfaction of offering up a prayer on the spot where reposes the body of St. Edward.

Of all the paltry exhibitions of bigoted spleen this certainly is the paltriest that has ever come under our notice. It is highly characteristic, however, and does not surprise us in the least. Such conduct on the part of the members of a church which has the arrogance to affect a monopoly of liberality cannot fail to be regarded with feelings of unmitigated contempt by persons of whatever denomination, who have any manly or noble sentiments in their breasts.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT THE TREE'S INCLINED.

WE have been highly edified by the report in a daily paper of the proceedings at an examination of one of the public primary schools in this city. Among the exercises was the performance of "Joseph and his brethren." This piece was followed by a delectable exhibition of "incipient loafism"—we give the words of the reporter—by a young Primary gentleman, aged six, who sung the classic and soul-elevating ditty of "Billy Barlow," in a style which would have excited the admiration of the emeritus professors of the noble art of rowdyism, whose class-room is the street corner and whose conaculum, the back portion of a Dutch groggery. The lady who has charge of the Primary department in question is certainly entitled to the gratitude of parents for the trouble she takes in developing at such an early age the "loafer" instincts of their children. We have no doubt that by keeping up such a course of rowdy instruction she will be able to turn out not only the stuff of which loafers are made, but the article itself, in a perfect state of development. Her pupils will, no doubt, be able to obtain the degree of Master of Rowdyism immediately on leaving her school and pass to the corner-groggery and the engine house without any intermediate course of study in the male department.

The report further informs us that several more or less reverend gentlemen who were present improved the opportunity to give some religious instruction to the pupils. Exhibitions of "incipient loafism," flanked by scriptural performances and religious instruction, cannot fail to produce good fruit. The Primary "Marm" is at all events entitled to the thanks of the community for teaching the young idea how to "loaf."

THANKS.—Our Travelling Agent, Mr. JAS. MCGEE, returns his sincere thanks to our subscribers in Kingston, Rondout, Eddyville, Saugerties, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Yonkers, &c., for the kind reception which they gave him, and the kind and valuable assistance which they rendered him, in adding to our list a number of new subscribers. We also take the opportunity of adding our thanks to those of Mr. McGee.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

DEDICATION OF ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH, GREENPOINT, L. I.

This church was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, 31st ult., by the Right Rev. Bishop of Brooklyn. The church is of brick, substantially built, but of graceful architecture. Its length is ninety-six feet by forty-two wide, and it is capable of seating over six hundred persons. The cost of the building will be about twelve thousand dollars. St. Anthony's Church is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. John Brady. Amongst the clergymen present we noticed the Rev. Messrs. Cassidy, Phelan, Brady, McClellan and O'Beirne. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Cassidy, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Phelan and McClellan as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity by the Catholics of Greenpoint and its vicinity. After the Gospel the Rt. Rev. Bishop Laughlin preached the dedicatory sermon taking for his text the three last verses of the twenty-eighth chapter of St. Matthew:

THE SERMON.

"And Jesus coming, spoke to them, saying: All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

These are words, dearly beloved Christians, which every Catholic loves to hear. They are words which bring joy to his heart; they are words which confirm him more and more every time he hears them repeated, in the faith of his soul. "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Why does the Catholic exult and rejoice—why is his heart elevated when he hears those words? It is because they were spoken by Him, who said: "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth." It is because they were spoken by the Son of God. It is because He who spoke them gave a command, and annexed to that command a promise of a singular kind. "Go," said He, "and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and, behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." If He were not God, then, indeed, the repetition of these words would not produce such an effect; but it is because He is God—the infallible truth—that we believe them. The promise which He has made must be fulfilled. As He is the Almighty power no other can resist that power. Hence it is that Christ spoke these words, having established a Church, and that He would be with it to the end of all time. No matter what opposition it meets—even if the gates of hell are against it—we care not if God is with us who shall be against us. He is with it, teaching in it, and He is in it, sanctifying it. If He said to the apostles: "Go teach all nations," He did not authorize them to teach differently from Himself. So then when they speak, they speak what they learned from Him, and when they exercise their power, they do so in the manner learned from Him. He appointed them as the visible ministers of His word, and dispensers of His mysteries, and we have His declaration in these words: "He that heareth you, heareth me, and he that despiseth you, despiseth me, and he that despiseth me, despiseth Him that sent me." Such is the divine arrangement for the teaching of man, that the Catholic rests secure; he is not one who relies on himself for protection, for truth; he has the assurance that he will be divinely instructed and kept from all doubt and error. This, you may observe, is the arrangement made by the God of Eternal wisdom. It is not human. If it be divine, and if the order and arrangement be observed, it cannot fail in the effect. What was the effect of Christ's arrangement? Was it only to offer Himself as a propitiation for the sins of men? He came to enlighten all men—to preach to them the same truth; for it is only by the truth of God presented to man, that man can receive it without any misgiving. Look to the world, to the propagation of Christianity amongst Pagans, amongst the nations laboring in darkness and living in the shadow of death. How were they to be enlightened if it was not by the order established by God. And when the Apostles received the order they were told to teach all nations. And, what was the nature of the truths they taught? Were they of such a kind as to assure their acceptance as soon as taught? Certainly not. They were calculated to destroy the Pagan idols—to overthrow their superstitions and forms of worship—to destroy the spirit of darkness amongst them. If we look with a human eye we might laugh at the folly of trying to convert the world by the means they were to adopt, but the grace of God accompanied them, for by the first preaching of the Prince of the Apostles, three thousand, and at the second, five thousand received the truth. If this arrangement were made it was to be continued to the end; if this were to be the fact, then that arrangement should be of such a kind as to secure all coming nations and future generations against error. Now if we observe the effect we will see it is just the same as at the beginning. As we come along the course of time and see the different nations in which Christianity has been preached, those who observe that order only succeed in bringing them to the subjection of Christianity, and only in the Catholic Church is that order observed, for it has the object for which it was observed. Others may employ their hundreds and thousands—may lavish their money, but they cannot succeed; they are not sent by God; they do not observe the order of God. Then it must necessarily be vain and unattended by good fruits. Christ said to the Catholic Church, go teach all nations, and more than this, He sanctified it. It is frequently charged against the Catholic Church that she does not inculcate that respect and reverence for Christ which is laid down in the Scriptures, that there are saints, images and abundance of superstitions, and that these are calculated to divert the mind from Christ, and many other expressions which seem to indicate in those who use them the belief

that they are the only ones who have any respect for Jesus Christ. I will say that this is a misrepresentation, and I will say, that only in the Catholic Church is Christ acknowledged, only in the Catholic Church is Christ preached. This may be startling to any one outside the Church, but it is a fact. Let us examine it. When the Catholic teacher goes abroad, he goes as sent by God, not by man. He goes as the minister of Christ. He goes with his credentials which none other than the Catholic Church can furnish. He feels that he is doing this in the name of Christ and according to His command: "Go teach all nations."

If we examine the different sects we will find they are calculated to destroy the unity of truth, because they guarantee the right of every one to judge for himself. They are calculated to create doubt and misapprehension, and hence men adopting their system go on until they reject even Jesus Christ himself, and they have just as good a right to reject Him as to reject any of His truths. What authority have they to reject any of them? None. If we consider Catholic doctrine and Catholic practice it becomes evident that Christ is never lost sight of His divinity at all times, as well as His humanity, is acknowledged. We are never permitted to consider any of His doctrines apart; but all as parts of His teaching. It was He who established the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, and in every one of the Sacraments the same Christ is; it is Christ administering them through His representatives on earth. If we look to what may be called the minor practices of Christianity, every act in the order of religion draws them from the circumference of religious light to Christ himself who is the head; so that here, and here only, is Christ acknowledged. If we consider that Baptism is rejected by some, Confirmation by others, that others reject the Eucharist—that all those which teach man to love Christ are rejected and lost sight of by those outside the Church—we will come to the conclusion that men may pronounce the name of Jesus in a most sanctimonious manner, yet reject Himself and His truths. So long as the world continues, the Catholic Church will preach the truth to the end of all time; therefore, we may rejoice when we hear these words: "Go ye therefore, &c." Here is Christ teaching and sanctifying.

Dearly beloved brethren: You of this congregation have reason to rejoice at the completion of your new Church, as you will hereafter have greater opportunities for the practice of your holy religion than you have had heretofore, and I hope you will be obedient to the Church. Practice those saving institutions which He commands, that you may not live as those who have no knowledge of the truth—who have strayed from the true fold—that the power of God may be manifested in you—that if you obey His commands you may be reconciled to Him, and no more offend Him. It is very bad, and it helps to destroy the good effects of religion for Catholics to live, as if these institutions were human, and not divine. If the Catholic goes to Confession, and relapses into sin again, it is calculated to destroy the effect of such Confession, and set a bad example to those outside the Church. If he approaches the Holy Table he should be in a state of holiness. "Be ye Holy," says Christ, "because I am holy." If the man who receives the adorable sacrament return to the world as if it had no effect on him at all, as if its saving effects had been thrown away, does it not prevent him from having any influence by his good example. Those who are of the true faith should show it abroad in order that in society they may be an example for all those who are outside the Church. It is the duty of this congregation to be good Catholics, to be more attentive if possible than before. They have now a better opportunity of attending to their religious duties, and remember their obligations to Christ and their own souls—to live as they should, through Christ, and that they may be entitled to that reward which He has promised to all those who obey Him, is a blessing I wish you all. Amen.

After High Mass the Right Rev. Bishop gave his solemn benediction to the assembled congregation.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The second annual festival and fair of the above society for the benefit of the poor, were held during the past week, and closed on Saturday, 80th ult. The fair was highly successful, and the amount realized has been estimated at about ten thousand dollars. On the closing night the City Assembly Rooms were crowded to excess, and besides a large number of Rev. clergymen of this city and the river towns, we noticed several of our metropolitan notabilities, among whom was Mayor Tiemann. The following churches were represented: St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, St. James', St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, Transfiguration, St. Francis Xavier's, the Church of the Holy Cross, the Nativity, and the Annunciation. We cannot speak too highly in commendation of the charitable and untiring exertions of the ladies who had such an important part in making the fair a success.

His Grace the Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Port Jervis on Sunday last.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The TABLET is acknowledged to be the best Catholic paper on this Continent, and has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its class, throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. Merchants, manufacturers, inventors and all those who most particularly address themselves to families, should bear this in mind. The TABLET is the best medium for bringing their articles before the Catholic public of America.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The *Express* is much mortified at the repeated defeats of the American horse, Prioress, on the English turf. In consequence of the non-success of the animal, the *Express* repudiates it as a representative of the equine race of America. It thus gives vent to its mortification:

Mr. Ten-Broeck would do well to bring that horse of his home. Beaten again—this time in a contest for the Caesarwisch Handicap. "Prioress" is played out—quite. If she is put on the course again, please don't call her an American horse.

If Prioress had been victorious how the *Express* would have sounded the Know-Nothing trumpet in praise of the great representative of American horsemanship. But being unsuccessful it must not be called an "American" horse. The *Express* should go a step further and prove by some of its extraordinary reasoning processes that Prioress is an Irish animal, or at least of Irish descent.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the TABLET. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Publishers,
164 William st., New York.

NOTICE TO PERSONS GETTING UP CLUBS.—Clubs in all cases must be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. We will admit of no deviation from them.

NOW READY—First Volume of the New York TABLET, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadler; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price \$2 50.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the TABLET in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

Places where the TABLET and Catholic Books can be had at New York prices:

William Hickey	128 Federal street, Boston.
P. F. Cunningham	Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Margaret McKenna	Pittsburg, "
John Whitney	Providence, R. I.
M. O'Sullivan	63 S. Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.
Francis Rourke	104 King street, Troy, "
Thomas Duggan	St. Louis, Mo.
Matthew Cadden	" "
John P. Walsh	Cincinnati, Ohio.
M. H. Bird	" "
T. O'Connell	" "
Henry Kreamer	Cleveland, "
Patrick Sheehan	Lowell, Mass.
Thomas Maginness	Worcester, "
Edward J. Kelleher	Bangor, Maine.
Terence McGowan	Portland, "
Patrick Roche	Chicago, Ill.
P. Doyle	Toronto, C. W.
P. Lecher	Wheeling, Va.
Bernard O'Neill	Patterson, N. J.
P. P. Cantwell	Trenton, "
E. Downes	Neo Haven, Conn.
Thomas B. O'Connor	Savannah, Ga.
Timothy Cahill	Nashua, N. H.
Samuel Tighe	Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. J. W. HEALY, of 111 Bowery, has on hand a varied assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets of the newest styles and the most tasteful patterns, as well as Oil-cloths, Matting, &c. Heads of Religious and other Institutions, and families would do well to pay Mr. Healy a visit when they need anything in his line. They can be suited at his establishment for twenty-five per cent. less than at most stores in the Bowery.

NOTICE.—The day of sailing of the Steamer *Pacific* from this port to Galway having been changed by direction of the owners, she will not sail until Monday, November 8th.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Agents.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New York, Oct. 27.

WRIGHT'S Patent Sectional Spring Bed-Bottom is a desideratum in the sleeping rooms of all. It renders a mattress needless and is an immense benefit in cases of sickness, the elasticity of the bed obviating the necessity of making it or of disturbing the patient.

MARRIED.

September the 26th, in St. Francis' Church, Cedarburg, Wis., by the Rev. W. B. Dougherty, uncle to the bride, JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq., of Grafton, Ozaukee County, to Miss MARGARET TERESA McLAUGHLIN, daughter of John McLaughlin, Esq., of Philadelphia.

[For the N. Y. TABLET.]

THOUGHTS BY THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi swept in pride beneath
The hill, upon whose jagged side I stood,
But gazing o'er, far o'er the surging flood
I saw green Ireland's hills and dewy heath:
Wild youth came up the mountain side
And many a joy came following in his train,
Old hopes went smiling down the silver tide
That but in Fancy's realms could bloom again!
Like a mother's voice upon my dreaming ear
I heard the Shannon's soft-lipped murmurings—
An old air stealing over Memory's strings
That but the lorn of heart could feel or hear!
And sitting down upon the mountain gray
I wept for days and friends long pass'd away.

How many a heart that once beat time
To the immortal strains of Love and Liberty,
That caught the spirit of those dreams sublime
Which Poets dreamt, O Shannon stream, by thee,
Now sleep unwept, unhonored, and unsung,
Far from the valleys of their morning's love,
No song of praise falls sweet from Gaelic tongue,
Nor Keener sways their lone, wild graves above.
But out beneath this yellow harvest moon,
There are Irish Mothers on the hills to-night,
Breaking the stillness of night's sleepy noon
In praise of eyes that once shone soft and bright,
Of cheeks that rivalled the apple's bloom,
And fine hearts mouldering in their foreign tombs.

As sunny streams from many sands take birth
Yet meet and blend their waters in the sea,
Thus, tho' our bodies sleep in home or foreign earth
Our souls shall meet and blend, O God! in thee.
No corner so obscure in trackless wastes or woods
But opens to the searching glance of Him above
Whose ear doth catch above the howling floods
Man's faintest, faintest prayer of penitence or love!
O beautiful Faith! thro' which we feel and know
When most remote from man we're nearest heaven,
And tho' we sail Life's sea in joy or woe,
Our barques by zephyrs or wild whirlwinds driven,
When this short, bitter day will end in night
We'll ride to anchor in some harbor of delight!

M. S.

Chicago, Oct.

THE ART OF SUFFERING.

[Translated from the French of J. T. DE SAINT GERMAIN
for the N. Y. TABLET.]

DESTINY AND MISFORTUNE.

"Wee to those who know not their misery"
Imitation of Christ.

THE pretty village of Eglantiers, one of the most ancient in the environs of Paris, is spread out in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of the mountain, below an old chateau, whose stern profile stands out in bold relief against the horizon. The houses irregular and of unequal height, extend in narrow, steep and winding streets to the bank of the beautiful river that winds through the plain.

If the village of Eglantiers be viewed from the opposite bank, the houses, ornamented with vines and crowned with tufts of trees, seem to be superincumbent like those of Algiers or Naples. The inhabitants know how to be poor, which is true riches. They own some farms and vine-plantations in the neighborhood. The factories and elegant country houses of the environs give work to the strong and aid to the indigent. The contagion of envy has not yet penetrated into this asylum, this refuge of peace.

The old and venerated church is, as it were, perched over the village, on the dilapidated terraces of a modern chateau, the splendors of which are forgotten and of which a few ruined traces alone are found, while the old chateau still raises to the sky its imposing mass and its heavy turrets blackened by time. In front of the church is another terrace which seems like a spacious landing place suspended over the steep descent. On the other side is the little cemetery. The progress of our advanced civilization permits those alone who live in the country to sleep after death under the protection of the holy temples.

How well they must sleep there, while waiting for the last awakening, on that quiet hill side, under the acacias, where the wren builds its dwelling, in the shadow of that old spire "whose silent finger points to heaven!" Perhaps they still hear the silvery sound of the bell which calls the faithful to morning and evening prayer, to prayer in which the beloved dead are not forgotten: it is there indeed one would wish to live, and that one would wish to die.

By the church and the cemetery the steep declivity continues, intersected by flights of steps leading to the houses that hang as it were from the mountain's side.

It was in the humblest of these houses he lived. The country people have not yet forgotten his name and they point out as they

pass the abode of the Abbe Paul. How often have they, when going down to their vines or returning from them, laid down their tools and seated themselves on that winding stair, and those worn and crumbling steps, to listen to the good words he spoke to them from his little terrace which was his veritable pulpit! And how many times have the washerwomen, as they returned from the river with their loads of dripping linen, passed those hospitable steps asking and receiving good advice! And the children coming home from school could not leave the spot which was as it were their asylum in the open air, and whence they ever brought away, with kind and friendly words, a picture or a toy.

How much time Abbe Paul would have made all these people lose if he had not endeavored, in compensation, to give them encouragement, consolation, wholesome advice, in short all he possessed, that is to say his whole soul!

When we became acquainted with him he must have been a long time in the neighborhood, for he knew all the inhabitants as if they were his own family. He was exceedingly delicate in appearance; his white hair was in keeping with his wan face, but an unalterable serenity and benevolence beamed on his countenance which even at his advanced age, had preserved all the simplicity of youth.

How did he live? for he almost forgot to live. The bell-ringer who united to his functions those of sexton, was besides house-steward and gardener. His impaired health had long reduced him to the anchorite's fare: a little milk, rice, honey from his own hives, vegetables and fruits from his garden, were his usual food, which he was ever ready to share with the first comer. Thus there was nothing human or carnal in his features: they were but as the transparent, fragile envelope of a soul which no longer belongs to this earth. And yet what strength and energy in so delicate a being!

The country people knew that Abbe Paul had gone through as much suffering as a human creature could bear without dying, and that having lost everything which bound him to the earth, far from allowing himself to be vanquished by misfortune, he resolved to devote his remaining strength, to loving, assisting and instructing the poor, and it was thus that he found a family which he could never lose.

Is not this the true remedy for despair? If all those who disdain life would only devote a small portion of it to others, all would be solaced and the will of God would be done on earth as it is in heaven. The indolent man and the egotist may only seek the employment of their time and of their hands; but how many things there are to do for him who will do anything!

In the morning the little boys were to be taught their catechism; then came the girls' turn. "It was," says the worthy historian of St. Francis de Sales, "an unparalleled pleasure to hear how familiarly he explained the rudiments of our faith: at every word the most beautiful comparisons were born on his lips; he looked at the little crowd around him and the little crowd looked at him; he made himself a child with them that he might form in them the perfect man according to Jesus Christ." It is also what might be said of our humble pastor.

Then he had afterwards to visit in turn all the poor families, to encourage the sick and console the dying, for he was as a connecting link between heaven and earth. Wherever he passed misfortune was lightened. It was not so much the value of what he gave as the fullness of his friendship which cheered the poor people.

He had also to visit his wealthy neighbors in order to remind them, if they forgot it, that much suffering surrounded them outside their garden hedges. How could they refuse Abbe Paul when he came in, holding a little child by either hand, and saying with a candid and smiling expression: "These are my oldest; I have a hundred more to support in the village." Every purse was opened to him and all were happy: the rich enjoyed their wealth with greater security by placing in hands so pure a portion of what to them was superfluous; the pastor, delighted, bore the good news, and the needy, consoled and encouraged, went to sleep, blessing the compassionate rich, the charitable priest, and the all-merciful God.

Charity must really be a divine gift, since it alone has been able to change into a pure and holy pleasure, misfortune and suffering, whilst selfishness necessarily and unavoidably transforms the abuse of pleasure into regret, disgust, and remorse. How holy and how elevated is that reli-

gion which has revealed those things to us, and which by imposing on us the common law of *misfortune*, says to us: "Love each other"—that is to say: share suffering that its burden may be lightened!

It is not to the purse that appeals should be made, but to the heart. The very man who will not allow a penny to be taken from him will give a piece of gold; and there is really the secret of charity. Try, as it has elsewhere been done, to tax the rich to aid the indigent, and immediately the poor are multiplied; they have a trade: they are poor; they drape themselves in their misery and raise a standard. But, in the name of religion, make the humblest appeal to pity; all expands, all is elevated, hearts dilate, tears come to the eyes, the closed hands are opened; that gold which was hid reappears and circulates; infant asylums, hospitals, relief associations, benevolent societies are established; the fashionable women of the world become Sisters of Charity, their hands are outspread to beg for the poor. And who can refuse them; their cause is already gained.

This it was that Abbe Paul had divined with the simple philosophy of the heart; he knew that charity means love, and his life was all charity and love. It was not merely to the sufferings of the body that this ingenious charity was applied; it was also to the sufferings, to the infirmities of the mind. It was necessary, therefore, to conciliate the understanding of those around him by descending to its level; it was necessary to put those simple peasants, taken up by their work, in a position to understand him, not for the purpose of initiating them into the truths of religion which the Church, that nurse and mother, had already taught them, not to make them casuists or theologians, but to guide them also on the threshold of active life, to open their hearts to practical reason, and their language to common sense. He saw that he would need auxiliaries.

He then conceived the idea of founding the Society of Saint Paul. It was composed of twelve members, who were truly the disciples of the man of God. Had not the Lord given him that example when he chose from amongst the humblest those who were to transmit the good news to the generations to come? It was the ambition of the most worthy young men to belong to this society. If one of them married or left the neighborhood, his vacant place was filled by election.

Certain engagements were required from him who entered into such good company. It was not alone the performance of their religious duties which was required from the chosen few; Abbe Paul looked upon religion as too elevated to consider the *external* of external demonstrations the only homage to be rendered to the divinity; it was the religious sentiment he desired to develop, the rest would come afterwards; but he imposed on the disciples of Saint Paul the obligation of not losing their intelligence in tobacco-shops, their health in taverns, their innocence in doubtful society; to cultivate their minds, and to acquire knowledge, that they might be more capable of performing their duties even in the most humble conditions, in short, that they might be more useful to themselves and to others.

(To be continued.)

TWO AMERICAN CONVERTS.

[Translated from *La Civiltà Cattolica* for the New York TABLET.]

PART II.

Very different from Mr. Hecker's book, in form, but conducting to the same end and animated by the same spirit, is the book of Mr. Brownson. It is called "The Convert; or, Leaves from my Experience," and is a candid biography which the author gives of himself, relating the vicissitudes of his religious life from his childhood to the time when he was received into the Catholic Church. In this account he conceals none of his wanderings, dissembles none of the errors into which he fell, but makes a full and frank confession, intent not upon his own defence or condemnation, but only upon the exposition of the history of his mind and showing by what paths, through what storms, and over what shoals of doubts, errors, utopias, and changes, he finally gained the safe harbor of Catholic truth. In this respect Brownson's life has been remarkable for its many strange vicissitudes, which are shown in greater relief and life by the bold, frank character of the author, which shines under the naked simplicity of the narrative. His powerful intellect, struggling after reli-

gious truth, is there seen constantly fighting at the point of logic against the host of errors, by which he was surrounded on all sides, till he comes forth completely victorious, like a traveller who, lost in a dense forest full of monsters and dangers, finally succeeds after a long contest, with aid from on High in finding his way to safety.

[Here follows a sketch of Mr. Brownson's religious life, taken from the *Convert* and his other writings, with which our readers are already familiar.]

Such is the history, such the confession of "The Convert," a subject for useful reflection, not only to Protestants who are still in the paths of error, but also to Catholics. Catholics may learn from it to prize and love their faith yet more, and while they wonder to see what efforts, what battles it cost Mr. Brownson to escape from the labyrinth of error in which he was entangled, and to obtain the faith, they will appreciate more justly the inestimable grace of being born in the bosom of the true Church. To those Protestants who sincerely seek the truth and their salvation, this book presents an eloquent example to lead them to Catholicity, or at least to induce them to examine its claims with care.

There are also numerous other merits to be observed in this work. We find in it not only solid and judicious opinions upon various subjects of importance, especially the social and political questions, but also a living picture of the Protestant world in America, with the principal phases of its religious and social thought which have taken place during the first half of the present century; we there find drawn with a few but bold touches the portraits of the eminent Americans and Europeans who have had the most influence on the opinions of that country, such as Dr. Elhanan Winchester, Dr. Chauncy, George Whitfield, Dr. Joseph Huntington, Hosea and Adin Ballou, the two Owens, father and son, Fanny Wright, Benjamin Constant, Pierre Leroux, St. Simon and his school, Dr. Channing, Theodore Parker, and others, with many of whom the author's relations were more or less intimate. The dominant errors, above all the principles of Protestantism in general, and of its various sects in particular, are there placed in clear light and vigorously refuted, and the author's motives for abandoning them are so clearly put and defended with such force of argument that his biography is at the same time a compendium of controversy.

But the most important merit of this book is in the triumph in a noble intellect which is there seen of Catholic truth over every form of error, and in the eloquent testimony which the conversion of a man like Brownson renders to Catholicity.*

* This is probably the reason why Brownson's book does not greatly please M. Emile Montegut, who in an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (May 1, 1868), treats this *Conversion Americaine* with a frivolous lightness quite worthy of a Voltairian Humanist. But as usually happens to those who play the wit out of season and upon a false basis, he falls into such absurdities as must set every sensible reader against him. The following is an instance: There is no difference with M. Montegut between conversion and apostasy, between "a Catholic who feels drawn towards Protestantism" and "a Protestant who feels drawn towards Catholicity" (ib p. 199), and on his principles he might add a Christian who feels drawn towards Islamism. Hence he praises the "great courage" of an Italian who becomes a Protestant in Italy, and an English Lord and French Liberal who become Catholics in their respective countries; but the two latter more than the other, because "on pent plus facilement hewiter de front une société toute entière qu'un caste ou un parti" (p. 200); where he gives an absurd reason for a false assumption, and adds the gratuitous information that France is more a Catholic country than England, since in both Catholics are merely a caste or a party.

M. Montegut finds no difficulty in explaining Mr. Brownson's conversion. "The want of a system caused all his errors" (p. 219), and this cause "rendered his conversion inevitable" (p. 208). If Mr. Brownson, then, had had any system of religious ideas in his head, whether true or false, he would never have erred, nor have been converted. Should he not rather say that Mr. Brownson wandered so greatly because among so many systems which arise outside of the Catholic Church, he found none which could stand the hammer, and after his conversion he ceased changing because in the Catholic system, which is alone true, he found complete satisfaction?

Montegut admits that the Catholic doctrine contains "the most magnificent philosophical synthesis which has ever been found;" but he says "because the Catholic Church did not have to wait the coming of Hegel to apply his logical method, and to acknowledge that ideas may be contradictory without being contrary" (p. 219). A blasphemous derision, if Montegut understood the meaning of what he was saying. We must, then, pardon his humanitarian taste, which finds in Mr. Brownson's conversion nothing grand, aesthetic, "interesting," or "very miraculous," because there were no storms of passion, no romantic traits to move or delight the fancy. Mr. Brownson having made (to use Montegut's phrase) avec l'Eglise Catholique une marriage de raison (p. 208), he could not in relating it abound in aesthetic sentiments—a thing quite foreign to his ardent, but severe and philosophical temperament of his mind. But when Montegut adds that the American convert "has not had to sustain any very violent struggles," that in his conversion "he had to make no moral sacrifice, to display no moral courage, either against himself or the society in which he lived" (p. 203), and other expressions of a similar character, we must conclude that he either did not read the greater part of the book, or else he slept with his eyes open.

Hence, although it was not written directly for that purpose, it is wonderfully calculated to lead its Protestant readers to become converted, especially those whose disposition of mind and excitement of thought most resembling the author's render them more likely to follow his example. We, therefore, hope that "The Convert" will make new converts, that his conversion not stopping with himself will spread more and more, and strengthen the attraction which Catholicity exercises upon the Protestant world of the United States, the progress of which is attested by both Brownson and Hecker, unexceptionable witnesses. Thus, by their example and their zeal they will continue with vigor to promote and hasten the time which perhaps is not far distant, when that illustrious and noble country will enter the fold of Christ.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—You will much oblige the St. John's Sunday School Society of Newark by publishing the following:

At the annual meeting of St. John's Sunday School Society, held Oct. 3rd, 1858, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Mr. Bernard Bogan, on account of his business relations, has removed to a neighboring city, and in consequence thereof has been obliged to resign his position as President of this society,

Therefore Resolved, That we, the members of St. John's Sunday School Society, exceedingly regret his removal from amongst us after having been so long and so usefully connected with our Society; that we regret his removal from us, not only on account of the eminent services which he rendered to the Sunday School, both in the good order and discipline which he established among the children, and the zeal and fervor with which by his good example he stimulated the Sunday School teachers in their good work, but also on account of his many Christian virtues, his gentlemanly deportment, and his kind and amiable disposition, which endeared him to his fellow members and won for him the love and esteem of all who had the pleasure of being associated with him; that in leaving this city he bears with him the earnest good wishes and fervent prayers of every member of this Society for his future prosperity and welfare in this life, and his eternal happiness in the next.

WM. REILLY, Sec.

TIMOTHY BESTIC, Pres.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dejeuner on board the "Pacific" in Galway Bay.—What Mr. Roebuck said and how Mr. Cole replied to him.—Sailing of the "Pacific"—Charity sermon at Malahide.—A Tipperary gentleman makes himself remarkable in a romantic business for the second time.—Aggregate meeting of the operative building trades.—Prospectus of the Galway Steam Packet Company.—Steamer from Foyles to New York.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15th, 1858.

An event of much interest occurred on last Monday evening in Galway Bay. Several of the Directors of the Galway Steam Packet Line entertained at a *dejeuner* on board the steamship *Pacific* which sailed for America on the following day, a large number of the clergy and gentry of Galway and the surrounding neighborhood and the cabin passengers who went out in the ship. Mr. Lever occupied the chair, and near him sat the Rt. Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Bishop of Galway, Lord Bury (who goes out, it is said, with full powers to negotiate with the American and Newfoundland Governments for the conveyance of mails by the Galway line) and his Canadian lady; Mr. Roebuck, M. P. for Sheffield, the Rev. Peter Daly, &c., &c. When the lively proceeding incidental to almost all public dinners in these countries of drinking the healths of "our beloved Queen," the "amiable Prince Consort," and all the Royal little Responsibilities, and "our dear Lord Lieutenant," had been shuffled through in the usual manner, Mr. Lever proposed the toast of "the diffusion of commerce in our North American colonies—may it increase and prosper" through the means of the short route by Galway, coupling with it the name of Mr. Roebuck. When the company sat down up rose a little man who sat beside my Lady Bury, about five feet one inch tall in his boots, well stricken in years, judging by his toothless mouth and his stooped form, with a thin parchment countenance, very sour looking and very sharp. This little person was not at all flashily attired for the position which he occupied at the festive board—in fact, not to put too fine a point on it, he was positively shabby looking. His coat was snuffy and old, and the ends of his pantaloons were frayed and eaten away, like the merest poor devil, from constant practice against the ground, being much too long for his little legs. This was Mr. Roebuck, M. P. for Sheffield, who was present as one of the Directors of the Company, a very clever man they say, who lately made himself remarkable to Dublin people by his attempt to abolish

the office of Viceroy of Ireland. He spoke very emphatically and very vigorously for a man of his years, but I regret to say that he contrived to speak in a very short time as great an amount of balderdash as ever was heard. He prefaced his wild observations by saying, that there were present American gentlemen to whom he might address himself as persons connected with the Press of that country, to whom and through whom they might speak to the people of the New World. Then he went on to talk about how America should know herself and learn her position with regard to England—how England in spite of America was at the head of the civilization of the world—that the liberty of mankind was to be maintained by her, and that if America wished well to mankind she should keep friends with England! He said he did not care in what society he said it but that the liberty of mankind depended upon England! Bless the mark. This spontaneous "flabbergast" (I sincerely thank the maker of that word) seemed to take the whole company by surprise. The entire discourse bore strong evidence that the wine had got into the speaker's head, but I am assured that the little gentleman was perfectly sober. By and by, when the toast of the Press was proposed, coupled with the names of a Metropolitan Pressman, a local one, and with that of Mr. Cole, of the *Irish American*, (a naturalized Irishman, who came over in the *Pacific* to visit his native country,) up got the latter in his turn, and in a determined, but gentlemanly manner that was not to be mistaken, told Mr. Roebuck that as an American citizen he took direct umbrage at some of the observations which had fallen from him, and he begged to inform that firm believer in everything English, that they laid claim to some civilization in the United States; and that if there were any more of the world to be civilized, there were men now alive in the United States every bit as capable of affecting that object as in Mr. Roebuck's incomparable England. Everybody who can view the matter impartially is of opinion that Mr. Roebuck, with all due respect for him, showed exceeding bad taste in introducing such a topic at a meeting where all should be harmony and good feeling, and that if he could not keep his temper in the presence of a mixed company, he had much better stop at home.

The *Pacific* sailed on Tuesday morning for America, with 337 passengers, amongst whom is Arthur Napoleon, the celebrated juvenile pianist. It is said that a number of persons were unable to procure berths on board the *Pacific*. Mr. W. Lupton, Registrar of the Queen's College at Galway, has been appointed the *Times* special correspondent there to chronicle events in connection with the Lever line.

A charity sermon was preached last Sunday in the Church of St. Sylvester, Malahide, near this city by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Catholic University, the object being to obtain funds to liquidate the debts incurred in building the chapel. The circumstance is noticeable in your columns from the fact that amongst those present during the delivery of the sermon—and at the subsequent ceremonies were the Protestant lord of the soil—the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Talbot de Malahide, a Protestant Knight—two Protestant medical gentlemen, two Protestant Justices of the Peace, and several other members of the established church. In all probability when that orthodox body, the Irish Church Mission Society, comes to hear of this serious matter, they will have an indignation meeting on the subject.

The dull monotony which just now prevails in our sweet city has been relieved through the instrumentality of a Tipperary gentleman, by name John Carden, Esq., place of residence, Barnane Castle, Co. Tipperary. To make my gossip intelligible it will be necessary to go back a few years. A maiden daughter of Albion named Arbuthnot was on a visit some three years ago at the residence of a Mr. Bagnall, near Cork. Amongst the other visitors there was Mr. John Carden, of Tipperary, aforesaid, who, with true Tipperary impetuosity, fell over head and ears in love with the English lady. The feeling was not reciprocated it is said; and after many persevering efforts on the part of the gentleman to induce the lady to reconsider her refusal to make Barnane Castle her residence for the remainder of her days, he came to the determination of carrying her off bodily, believing (so the story goes) that she was very fond of him, but that she was coerced by cruel relations to reject him. Accordingly, one fine Sunday, when Miss Arbuthnot was returning from the parish church, in company with her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, and a lady friend, Mr. Carden rode forth from a shady grove, and pulling up his steed at the carriage, put his head into the window, wished the ladies good morning, and informed them that he had come for the purpose of carrying Miss Arbuthnot to Barnane Castle. The ladies, of course, screamed awfully on receiving this information. A few stout retainers; who had been provided with bludgeons, now emerged from ambush, seized the horses, took the coachman into custody, and threatened to make him eat his boots if he uttered two words. In the meantime the valiant Carden entered the carriage, and proceeded to take Miss Arbuthnot therefrom. The lady screamed and kicked, and her fair friends coming to the rescue smashed the gentleman's Sunday hat, and damaged his exterior

generally. A retainer of the Gough family happening to come up, took to his heels across the fields, gave the alarm, and in a few minutes a reinforcement of peasants came to the assistance of the ladies, who managed to keep possession of the carriage. A row ensued—the Carden forces were overpowered—those who were able ran away, and those who were not, were taken prisoners. Mr. Carden himself remounted his steed, and crossed the country, receiving a parting volley of stones, one of which took effect in the side of his head. For this little affair Mr. Carden was subsequently arrested, tried at Clonmel assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, every day of which he "put in," in the County Gaol, having rejected an offer of the government to liberate him if he entered into a compact not to haunt Miss Arbuthnot any more. Having spent two years of retirement in the prison, he went on the Continent for some time, and he has now turned up again in connection with the same lady. It appears that Mr. Carden, whose love was no way weakened by his imprisonment and voluntary exile, continued to follow Miss Arbuthnot like her shadow on his return to this country, being still of the old opinion that she was really very fond of him. In every place of public resort where she appeared, there also Mr. Carden presented himself in the most unaccountable manner. When she walked out to visit her friends, he would emerge from behind a hedge or an oak tree to gaze on her as she passed. When the lady left Ireland and went to Surrey, in England, her untiring admirer suddenly rode into her presence as if he had fallen from the clouds, and when she returned to Ireland the devoted Carden returned also. It would appear that he employed his housekeeper in reconnoitering the residence of Lord Gough, near this city, where Miss Arbuthnot is at present staying, with the view of obtaining intelligence that would enable him to have an interview with her. While so engaged, the woman was given into custody by the lodge porter, on a charge of conspiring with Mr. Carden to accomplish the abduction of the lady, and with this offence she was charged on last Wednesday at the Kingstown Police office. The information of Miss Arbuthnot set forth all the facts in reference to the former attempt at abduction, with the *addendum* which some believe and others don't, that she never gave the poor gentleman any encouragement, and that she entertains the greatest aversion for him. She swore that she was apprehensive that he would again attempt to run away with her, and the magistrate was asked on her behalf to bind Mr. Carden over to keep the peace towards the lady, which was resisted by counsel for Mr. Carden on the ground that he had committed no offence, and that he merely wanted to obtain from the lady's own lips her feelings towards him. The case was ultimately adjourned to next Monday, at the request of Mr. Carden, who promised to produce important evidence in his favor. Miss Arbuthnot was present, accompanied by Lord Gough, and the Hon. Mr. Gough, her brother-in-law. She is a tolerably well looking person, but by no means so fascinating as to account for the extraordinary proceedings of Mr. Carden. Her age (if I may be permitted to touch on such a delicate subject) is, I should say, about thirty years. Mr. Carden, who was also present, is old enough to have sense: he is now forty-five years of age. It is said he is a very accomplished gentleman; in position and fortune he is, as the saying is, "too good" for this Saxon lady, who has such dread of being run away with, and it is the surprise of every one why he should persist in making such a fool of himself about her. The affair has created great excitement in fashionable circles.

An aggregate meeting of the operatives of the building trades of this city was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda, on Monday last, to protest against a resolution adopted by the Builders' Association, that they (the builders) would not tolerate a uniform rate of wages, but that they would pay their workmen in proportion to their skill. The tradesmen protested against this as an indirect attempt to reduce their wages. Resolutions were adopted, pledging the meeting to maintain a uniform rate of wages, by every legitimate means, and calling on the master builders to reconsider the subject, and not disturb the good feeling which heretofore existed between them and their workmen. The meeting, which was most numerously attended, was conducted with the greatest order and decorum. The tradesmen left their various workshops and walked in procession to the place of meeting.

To-day (Friday) the prospectus of the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was issued. The capital is to be £50,000, in £10 shares, more than one-third of which is said to have been already subscribed. The document states that the transit service between Galway and America is to be weekly.

Intelligence has just been received that the Harbor Board of Limerick, and the other public bodies there, have resolved on procuring a steamer to start from Foyles for New York. An aggregate meeting on the subject will be held in Limerick on the 29th inst. The local boards repudiate rivalry with Galway.

DUBLINER.

Advice, says Coleridge, is like snow—the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon—and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

India.—Mutinies of the natives and triumphs of the Government forces.—China.—Peace and War at the same time.—The Social Science Congress.—Lord J. Russell's opening address.—Codification of the laws.—What are we to do with our criminals?—Education.—A Royal Commission.—Catholics excluded.—Public Health.—An old adage.—Movements of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop.—Sermon at Coventry.—Return to London.—Address of the Chapter.—Feast of St. Edward the Confessor.—Protestant spite.—Westminster Abbey closed.—Reception.—Confirmation.

LONDON, 15th October, 1858.

The Indian telegrams bring us news of further mutinies, of plundering by the insurgents and of victories by the British. We have an account of the mutiny on 31st August at Moultan of the disarmed 62d and 65th Bengal Native Infantry, of their almost entire subsequent extermination and of the loss by the English in the affair of four men and an officer. The Nena Sahib keeps sowing the seeds of insurrection among the native troops, and four of his emissaries who were engaged in persuading the 26th Bombay Light Infantry to join the national cause were executed—whether hung on trees or blown from cannons we do not know. The Gwalior Contingent under Tantia Topes, had occupied Julra Pattam and taken a large amount of treasure, and over forty guns. Tantia was subsequently defeated by General Mitchell, thirty guns taken and his force dispersed. The Nena was in a strong position in Oude; a report was in circulation—that the Begum of Lucknow had offered to give up Nena to the British if she were conditionally pardoned. However the British in India may desire this consummation, it is too probable to merit consideration. Everything indicates that the Indian insurrection is far from quelled, and from present appearances also it is hard to say when the pacification of India will be effected. One never knows when he is done with an Asiatic enemy; you meet him and he flies before you; you raise your sword and he crouches, but when, thinking that you have cowed him to the earth, you throw by your weapon, he is up again, and his vengeance comes upon you like a thunder-bolt.

The War in China still continues, the Treaty of Peace to the contrary notwithstanding. In Canton affairs were in the same state and there was no sign of a speedy resumption of trade. A boat's crew, who, bearing a flag of truce, were posting Sir John Bowring's proclamation of the peace at Namtow, were fired at by some Imperial "braves" and one of their numbers shot. General Straubenzees determined to give the inhabitants of the place a lesson, so on the 11th of August, in conjunction with Commodore Stewart, he attacked Namtow, destroyed the forts but spared the town on the petition of the people. Three English officers were killed by the accidental discharge of cannon and musketry. Happy are we who have the privilege of living in the nineteenth century, and witnessing the extraordinary spectacle of a treaty of peace on the one hand, and acts of war on the other!

The Congress for the advancement of Social Science has been in session at Liverpool during the week. The subjects which principally command the attention of this body are the amendment of the law, punishment and reformation, education, public health and social economy. This is the second session of the body. The first was held a year ago and was presided by Lord Brougham. The present meeting was opened by Lord John Russell, who touched on all those subjects more or less extensively. Lord John strongly advocates the resolving of the mass of heterogeneous legislation which hampers the march of justice in the country into an exact and simple code like the great Code Napoleon. He calls for the abrogation of all obsolete statutes, by lopping off which the essence of your laws could be contained in three or four volumes at the most, and the action of the laws would be freed from all the impediments of obsolete legislation and of tedious and costly procedure. The question what is to be done with our criminals since the death punishment and penal colonies are virtually done away with, also occupies the attention of the Society. Lord John Russell thinks the reformatory system recently adopted in various places with fair success offers the solution of the question. I waited anxiously to hear what his Lordship's ideas on education are, but he disappointed me, for he only emitted a few vague generalities. He confined himself to education generally. He sees the time approaching when there will be no sectarian conflicts of opinion on the subject of national education. I hope Lord John is nearsighted, for the sooner his vision comes to pass the better. His Lordship referred to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the system of poor school education, of which the Duke of Newcastle is Chairman, and considered that the whole truth might be expected from them. Though Lord J. Russell is a great statesman, and I am only an humble "newspaperist," I beg leave to differ with him on this point. We cannot expect much truth from the Commission with the Duke of Newcastle at its head. Out of the seven members of which it is composed not one is a Catholic, one is a clergyman of the Established Church, six belong to that Church, and one is a dissenter. Will the interests of Catholics be understood and protected by this Commission. I would be greatly surprised if they were, and, no doubt, so would you and your readers.

With regard to public health, Lord John announced nothing strikingly new or original. He enforced the maxim that the least possible quantity of prevention is preferable to the greatest imaginable quantity of cure, and discovered that the poor who were the principal parties interested in the subject of public health could not help themselves but must have aid from the corporations, from the wealthy and from the government.

My last informed you that his Eminence, our revered Cardinal-Archbishop, was sojourning in the Isle of Wight. On Sunday last his Eminence preached in Cowes. The little Church was crowded to excess and numbers of the inhabitants were obliged to forego the pleasure of hearing the eloquent and classic preacher in consequence of the impossibility of accommodating them in the Chapel. A number of highly respectable Protestants were present and seemed highly impressed with the sermon. His Eminence returned to this city on Monday last, a day sooner than his return had been announced for. The Chapter of the diocese of Westminster have presented an address of respectful congratulation to his Eminence on his return from Ireland to his Archiepiscopal See, to which his Eminence has replied, stating that his late visit to Ireland was a great source of gratification to him. His Eminence was totally unprepared for the warm-hearted reception he had received, the most pleasing characteristic of which was that they were not so much personal demonstrations as manifestations of devotion to the Church and its Supreme Pastor.

The Feast of Saint Edward the Confessor was duly celebrated on Wednesday at the Jesuits' Mission, St. Mary's, Romney Terrace. High Mass was said and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Rowe of the Society of Jesus. At Vespers Canon Oakley of Westminster preached. In the evening the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster gave the Pontifical benediction. The authorities of Westminster Abbey profited by the opportunity of the feast of the Confessor to indulge in a little mean spite against their Catholic fellow-subjects. The Catholics naturally desire to visit the tomb of the Saint, but it has been the practice for some time to close St. Edward's Chapel on the festival for the miserable purpose of preventing Catholics from visiting it. It was thought that this year the Abbey would be thrown open, but the sanguine were mistaken, for it was duly announced by a notice at the entrance that the Abbey would be closed during the day except for the ordinary services. This is another pretty specimen of Protestant tolerance.

Two Irish ladies, Miss Margaret Ryan, of Limerick, and Miss McCormack, of Dublin, were received as novices into the order of the Little Sisters of the Poor on Monday last at Nazareth House, Hammer-smith.

On Sunday last the Right Rev. Bishop of Newport administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 532 sons in St. David's Church, Cardiff. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Literary and Artistic Property Congress at Brussels.—Celebrities present.—Arguments advanced.—Decision of the Congress.—Discovery in Tours.—The tomb of Saint Martin.—Prince Napoleon's return from Warsaw.—Alexander II. to visit Paris.—Another Sardinian grant.—The Franco-Russo-Sardinian League.—The Grand Duke Constantine's excursion to the Mediterranean.—Expected at Toulon.—The Russian journal of the Siege of Sebastopol.—Prize Subjects.—The authorities of Berne and the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva.—Morphy.—Feast of Saint Maurice.—Receptions.—Expected Marriage of M. E. Veuillot.

PARIS, October 7th, 1858.

The past week has been an uncommonly lively in the capital of his Majesty, the King of the Gauls, in consequence of the assembling there of the congress concerning literary and artistic property. The number of the delegates of science, literature, art, and publication, is five hundred and fifty. Some of the most distinguished representatives of each branch in Europe were present. Germany, Denmark, Austria, Portugal, Sardinia, England, France, &c., were represented. Among the Parisian celebrities present were Scribe and Ponsard, the dramatists, Baron Taylor, Wolowski, member of the Institute, &c. The Paris publishers were represented by the most famous and time-honored names in the business, such as Hachette, Charpentier, &c. Belgium, of course, was represented by the most remarkable illustrations in the different walks of science and art. Among them were Henry Conscience, the talented Flemish novelist; Winter, the painter; and Herman, the sculptor. The President, Mr. Charles Faider, in opening the session made an effort to defend Belgium against the accusation of literary piracy which she merited so well until she was made honest by the pressure of a powerful neighbor. The principal topic of discussion was the right of literary property, whether such property was to descend to the heirs of its producer, for ever. A great many arguments were brought forward on both sides. Charpentier, one of our great Paris publishers, was a strong adversary of the imprescriptible right of the heirs of literary or scientific men or artists enjoying perpetually the fruit of the genius of their ancestors. He protested against making what he happily described as "literary heirs." Some of the speakers contended that

society had a right to any great or sublime production of genius, but allowed the producer to enjoy it during his life as society could afford to wait for it. It was also, and very logically, put forth, that by limiting the proprietorship of literary or artistic works, all literary and artistic property was virtually destroyed, and the author had only a life interest in his work, that he only enjoyed the usufruct of it. After having heard the arguments brought forward on both sides the congress decided that in the ordinary course of things, a term of fifty years allowed to the heirs of authors or artists, would sufficiently cover their interests.

For some time past the inhabitants of Tours have been in a state of excitement with regard to an important discovery which interests in the highest degree archaeologists and all Catholics. It is that of the tomb of the great Saint Martin of Tours. The old basilica erected over the tomb of the great thaumaturgus of Gaul was one of the most noble monuments of Christendom. During the middle ages popes, kings, princes, lords and ladies were seen kneeling within its walls. It was one of the four great Christian shrines. Of this great monument, however, there are but a few ruins remains to-day. Two old towers remain, that of Charlemagne, erected over the tomb of Luitgarde, the wife of the great emperor, who died at Tours, and the Clock Tower. The Revolution destroyed the Church; the reliquary of the Saint, which was of exceeding richness and ornamented by a number of statues in gold, was pillaged. Since that time it was believed that the great Saint's tomb was under the public street, and that consequently it would be impossible to build a chapel or an oratory over it. The new Bishop of Tours was about to give to the Church of St. Julien the title of St. Martin, because there was a general desire to have a church named in honor of St. Martin, but plans have been discovered in Paris and in England which have been brought to Tours and confided to an engineer whose efforts were soon crowned with success. Mgr. Guibort, the present archbishop, has abandoned his designs with regard to St. Julien, and looks upon this discovery as the glory of his archiepiscopate.

Prince Napoleon has returned from his Warsaw trip. His visit is looked upon as of great importance, and the contemplated visit of the Czar to Paris coupled with the concession of Villafranca to the Russian government, by Sardinia, looks as if the alliance between France, Russia, and Sardinia, which moved the risible faculties of British journalists some weeks ago, might be the cause of making them laugh at the unpleasant side of their mouths. The *Unionne*, a Turin paper, announces that the Russian General Baghadow, who resides at Nice, has, in the name of a steamship company, applied to General Lamarmora, for the grant of a railroad between Villafranca and Coni. A letter from Saint Petersburg announces that the Grand Duke Constantine is about to make an excursion in the Mediterranean at the head of a Russian fleet, and that he will soon arrive at Toulon. What will our exceedingly sensitive neighbors on the other side of the channel say to all this?

The Russian government also intends having the journal of the siege of Sebastopol, containing the operations of the Russian army, published in this city. It is said that the Imperial printing establishment has been placed at the disposal of the Russian government, for the publication of this important work.

The Emperor is at the Chalons Camp.

The French Academy has announced the subject of the prize essays for 1859 and 1860. The prize of poetry for 1859, which is a medal worth two thousand francs, will be given for the best poem on the *Sister of Charity in the nineteenth century*. The subject for the prize of eloquence for 1860 is a *Literary study of the genius and writings of Cardinal Retz*.

The executive council of Berne has forbidden Mgr. Marilley to perform the sacred functions of his ministry in the federal city. Before the sixteenth century, the ancient canton of Berne belonged to the bishopric of Lausanne. After the so called reform Berne no longer recognized any foreign religious supremacy, but the Holy See does not consider that any of its rights have been rendered null, and the Bishop of Fribourg, who preserves the title of bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, continues to consider himself the spiritual head of those parts of his primitive diocese which have gone over to Protestantism. The Catholic religion has long been restored to Berne, and all the cures of the parish have up to the present been appointed by the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess-player, is the successor of Hume, the medium, as the lion of the moment. His antagonist, Harwitz, has given up the great match, and Morphy stands in triumph waiting for new rivals. But it seems he will not have to wait very long. Two celebrated Prussian players are on their way to this city to try their skill against the great American. They are called Heydelbrandt and de Lasa. The former is a townsman of the defeated Harwitz, being from Breslau; the latter is from the Prussian capital and is said to be the best player in all Germany. He was formerly attached in the quality of counsellor to the Prussian Embassy at Stockholm and has lately been appointed Ambassador at Rio. Three weeks leave of absence has been granted him for the purpose of

dethroning Morphy. He is expected here towards the end of the week.

The feast of St. Maurice, the patron of soldiers, was celebrated with great solemnity in various parts of the country, particularly in Toulon, in the Church of St. Mary, and in Paris in the Church of St. Sulpice. The ceremony was presided in the evening by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, who in his allocution thanked the heads of the army for the facilities afforded to the soldiers for the performance of their religious duties.

One hundred young girls took the habit of the Sisters of Bons Secours in the Cathedral of Troyes during the past week.

It is reported that M. Eugene Veuillot, brother of the celebrated editor of the *Univers*, and himself a writer in the columns of that able Catholic journal, is about to be married to Mlle. D'Autin, a sister-in-law of M. Ozanam, the great homeopathic doctor.

NECESSITY OF COMBINING A RELIGIOUS WITH THE SECULAR EDUCATION OF YOUTH.—A sermon on this momentous duty in behalf of children was preached in St. Peter's, Jersey City, last Sunday, by the Rev. J. O'Donovan, D.D. It is unnecessary to state that there was a large and delighted audience. In a style of true and forcible eloquence, the Rev. Dr. argued that man's spiritual and temporal interests as an individual are involved in a Christian education, and also that these interests as regards society are only to be attained through a due religious and secular education properly combined, and that systems which exclude religious education must, of necessity, if enforced prove as destructive of individual and social happiness, as they are subversive of Christian piety. His appeal for the support of the parochial schools must result very favorably. We noticed that many persons were moved even unto tears, during his illustration of the need, as well as of the power of religion amid the trials of life.

We copy the following beautiful extract from one of a series of articles furnished by a Rev. gentleman to the *Catholic Standard*. We understand it is his intention to have them published in book form. They are entitled: *Comparative Influence of Protestantism and Catholicity on the Intellect and Heart*.

The members of the learned profession who are Catholics are seldom or ever sceptical, and frequently have stronger faith than the poor, though they may not have so much piety.

The crowned monarch, the ermine judge, the profound mathematician or metaphysician are seen to approach the Holy Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, with minds as docile and footsteps as trembling as those of the poorest peasant. If infidelity exist in their minds it is only as a temptation which yields to Divine Grace and the irresistible arguments in favor of Catholicity, or if it have a real existence, even if it seem to sweep an entire nation, as in the case of France during the last century, it is still only a passing phase in the life of the individual or the nation, which may create a violent struggle for a time, but is invariably followed by a more lively and enlightened faith. But when infidelity springs up in Protestant bodies—it becomes the normal condition of the individual or the sect. There is no return back to the once forsaken doctrines of Protestantism.

In how many instances, I ask, have infidels, Unitarians or Universalists got back to Presbyterianism, or Lutheranism, from whence they started? Macaulay himself acknowledges that in the great reaction which commenced in France at the close of the last century, "whatever was regained to Christianity, was regained also to Catholicity." He cannot account for this result, but it is not evident that Catholicity always rises from apparent defeat, always continues to extend her dominions, and convert the heathen of every race and clime, and bring light and truth and peace to every human intellect—to every human heart—BECAUSE SHE IS DIVINE?

ANNUAL COLLECTION FOR ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, FORDHAM.—The following are the amounts collected at the different churches for the Ecclesiastical Seminary, Fordham. The list was received too late for insertion in our last week's paper:

Church of St. Francis Xavier, \$337 50; St. Stephen, 328; St. Anne, 301 70; Cathedral of St. Patrick, 269 68; Church of St. Joseph, 287; St. Mary, 269 10; St. Peter, 260 64; St. James, 200; Holy Cross, 200; St. Peter, Poughkeepsie, 195; the Nativity, 182 10; St. John Evangelist, 180; St. Columba, 140 11; the Im. Conception, B. V. M., 126 85; St. Andrew, 123 24; St. Patrick, Newburgh, 103; Our Lady, Fordham, 102 87; St. Mary, Rondout, 100; the Transfiguration, 75 60; Saint Lawrence, 73; the Holy Redeemer, 64; St. Vincent de Paul, 50 51; St. Paul, Harlem, 50 50; the Im. Conception, Yonkers, 50; do. do. Port Jervis, 48 25; St. Teresa, Tarrytown, 47; Our Lady of Loretto, Cold Spring, 46; St. Peter Haverstraw, 40 05; do. New Brighton, 40; St. Mary, Clifton, 35; New Rochelle, 82; Church

of St. Francis, 21 86; St. Nicholas, 17 34; Morrisania, 15; Poughkeepsie (German Church) 10; Church of St. John Baptist, 8; Osnaburg, 5. Total, \$4 451 80.

Madame McCarthy requests us to correct a statement published in a Rochester paper to the effect that she was engaged to sing at the Cathedral, in this city. Madame McC. sings at St. Bridget's Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth street.

The Gubernatorial election will display the character of each candidate in its true colors, and prove whether "motives, not men," is a motto recognized by the people. We hear politicians tell about what they *will* do, but it is the voter's duty to learn what they *have* done, and in order to accomplish this, we must scrutinize their business transactions. They may be prosperous and wealthy; but have they made their money by upright dealing and a conscientious regard for the rights of their patrons? Very few business men, be they politicians or others, can come out unblemished from such a test, but we know one gentleman who actually invites the ordeal, and of him we should speak. Mr. Robert McCafferty has pursued the boot and shoe business at 230 Bowery, for many years, and never failed to serve his customers as becomes a truly honest and courteous gentleman. His immense stock is composed of the best made and most fashionable boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., to be had in the city, and when a lady or gentleman makes selections from it, she, or he, is sure to be suited, for the lowest possible prices. Ladies can there find shoes, &c., for their children also. In short, we can commend Mr. McCafferty's establishment as one of the most reliable in the city.

[Advertisement.]

The splendid Cathedrals of Europe were erected and endowed mainly by the princely munificence of "Crowned Heads." The great and imposing Cathedral to be erected in New York will be built by "Heads to be hereafter crowned." The People, the great body of the Catholic Community of every class and condition, will fully render their pious offerings on this great occasion. Here is an effort from a business gentleman which warmly commends itself to the attention of Catholics. Arthur Donnelly, the extensive Carpet Dealer at No. 98 Bowery, in this city, has generously offered to set apart one per cent. of the gross amount of his sales for the ensuing year, to be devoted to this great design. No doubt every Catholic Family in this city and its vicinity will render their aid in making his sales as numerous and as profitable as possible. nov6 tf

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour.—The market was less animated, while the demand from the home trade continued good. Good to extra brands were most inquired for. The sales embraced about 7,000 bbls. Canadian was quite firm, and considerable purchases were reported for the British provinces. The sales embraced about 800/900 bbls. Southern flour was in good demand, with sales of about 1,600 bbls. Rye flour and corn meal were without change of moment in prices, while sales were light. Wheat was unchanged, while the demand was moderate. The sales embraced about 33,000 bushels, including choice white Southern at \$1 45; red do. \$1 12@1 15; white Canadian at \$1 20; Canadian club at 95c.; poor to good Chicago spring at 66@82c.; old and new Milwaukee club at 80@95c., and mixed Wisconsin at p. t. Corn was steady, with sales of about 45,000 bushels, including Western mixed at 67@69c., Western yellow at 71c., round and flat yellow at 87@90c., and white Southern at 80c. Rye was firm, with sales of about 2,500 bushels at 70@72c. Bar ey—Sales of 25,000 bushels State and Canadian were made at 80@82c. Oats were steady and prices unchanged.

COFFEES.—The sales embraced about 1,700 bags Santos at p. t.; 600 do. Rio at 11½c., and 100 do. Maracibo at 11½c.

COTTON.—The sales embraced about 1,200@1,400 bales, while prices were unchanged.

RAU—The sales embraced 1,200 boxes layer raisins at \$2 47; 2,000 do. M. R's at \$2 50@2 10; 1,000 halves at \$1 5, and 2,000 do. quarters at 62½c.

HAY.—Sales of about 2,000 bales were reported at 45 @46c., according to quality.

MEATS.—Sales of 80 hhd. Porto Rico were made at 26c., and 400 do. to go out of market.

NAVAL STORES were quiet, and, in the absence of sales, nominal. Spirits were dull, and 61@62c. asked. Some sales of common rosin were made at \$1 00. Crude turpentine was nominal at \$3 87½@4.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market was irregular and less active. The transactions embraced about 700 to 800 bbls, including mess at \$16 85@16 90, and prime at \$13 75@13 85; clear at \$18 25, and thin mess at \$16. Beef was steady and in fair request, with sales of about 200 bbls, including ranged, western at \$10 50@12; extra do. at \$13; country prime and mess were unchanged; prime mess and beef hams were heavy and sales light; common and choice Western hams were sold at 15@16c., and 14c. for State. Cut meats were quiet, and prices in the absence of sales were nominal. Bacon was steady, and rough sides were sold at 7½@7c. Lard was more buoyant and firmer: sales of about 1,600 bbls. were reported at 10@10½c., and for delivery at 10½c. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

RIOS.—Sales of 50 casks were made at 3½c.

SUGARS were steady, with sales of about 1,000 hhd. Cuba at 67½c.; included in the sales also there were 170 hhd. Porto Rico at 6½@7c.

WHISKY.—Sales of 300 bbls. were made at 22c.

TOBACCO.—The demand continues good, and prices maintained for the better grades. The sales embraced 38 hhd. Kentucky, at 8@12c.; 155 bales Havana, at 31@36c.; 341 bales Yara, p. t., 60 do. Cuba, 17c.; 84 cases Seed leaf, 15@20c.

WOOL.—The last has not been an active week with the trade, sales not exceeding 100,000 lbs. fleeces and pulled. Holders are firm and quite sanguine that the not over abundant supply in market and enhanced rates in foreign markets will prevent the possibility of a decline, notwithstanding the complaints of manufacturers. Carpet qualities continue quite dull, but Australian and South American mesizo are in demand. Sales of unwashed to the extent of 200 bales have been made at 22@30c., 6 months.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN desires the situation of **TEACHER** in a Catholic School; would assist also in the Choir. Reference from his present Pastor. Apply at the Office of the **TABLET**, 164 William street, N. Y. nov6 Jt

The Angel's Whisper.

A superstition of great beauty, prevails in Ireland, that when a child smiles in its sleep it is talking to Angels.

Written and arranged by S. LOVER, Esq.

ANDANTE.

Molto espressione.

A ba - by was sleep - ing, Its moth - er was weep - ing, For her hus - band was far on the

wild raging sea, And the tem - pest was swelling, 'Round the fisherman's dwelling, And she cried "Dermott dar - ling, Oh,

come back to me."

Her beads while she num - ber'd, The ba - by still slumber'd, And

smil'd in her face. as she bend - ed her knee, "Oh bless'd he that warn-ing, My child thy sleep a -

dorn - ing, For I know that the an - gels are whis - per-ing to thee."

And while they are keeping
Bright watch o'er thy sleeping,
O pray to them softly my baby with me,
And say thou would'st rather,

They'd watch o'er thy Father,
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee.
The dawn of the morning,
Saw Dermott returning,

And the wife wept with joy her babe's father to see,
And closely carressing,
Her child with a blessing,
Said "I knew that the angels were whispering with thee."

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York. The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, \$180 per annum.
Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to
THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,
ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Board and Tuition per annum, \$130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.
Day Scholars, per quarter, \$10 00
Use of Piano, per quarter, 3 00
Stationery, per annum, 3 00
Washing, 20 00
Physician's Fees, 3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.
Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air. The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:
The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is \$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum, 20
Music, per annum, 40
Use of Piano, per annum, 8
Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.
No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.
nov17 REV. P. REILLY, President.

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,
By P. SMITH,
At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.
Terms:—\$20 per quarter, in advance.
Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.
Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor.

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,
Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.
The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.
The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.
Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.
The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, Instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:
1st, or Lowest Class, \$5 00 per quarter.
2d Class, 6 00 "
3d " 7 00 "
4th " 8 00 "
5th, or High Class, 9 00 "
6th, or Superior Class, 10 00 "
Music, (excepting Piano), 2 50 "
Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument 5 00 "

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.
Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.
ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$100
Washing and Mending, 20
Books and Stationery, 12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, 12
" (with Piano), 24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N.B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full.

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CORNER CHICAGO AVENUE AND CASS STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE Course of Instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German taught by natives. Special attention paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Useful and Ornamental Needlework, and Fancy Work of every description form part of the regular course.
oct9 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,
BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, \$25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day.
ap10 6m

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,
At No. 336 Plane Street,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

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Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
ag28 tf JOHN McKINNEY, Principal.

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Procured with the utmost promptness,
By FRANCIS J. McDONOUGH,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
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oct19 tf

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1858.

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Australia,	2,000	Guy Mannering,	2,000
Atmosphere,	2,000	J. A. Westervelt,	2,000
Bridgewater,	2,000	John Bright,	2,000
Belle Wood,	2,000	Marmion,	1,600
Chancellor,	2,200	North American,	1,800
Cornelia Lawrence,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
City of Mobile,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,500
Cultivator,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Cynosure,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Universe,	2,000
Vanguard,	1,800 tons.		

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

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Constellation,	2,000	West Point,	1,800
John J. Boyd,	1,800	Margaret Tyson,	1,800
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Emerald,	2,000	Progress,	2,000
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Making a ship every five days; also by

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

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Passengers forwarded to the Western States and Canada at the lowest possible rates as usual.

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Lady Franklin,	Webster,
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Excelsior,	Henry Clay,
Sardinia,	Orient,
Conqueror,	Empire State,
America,	City of New York.

These ships are mostly new—having been built expressly for the Line—with superior accommodation for passengers—sailing punctually as advertised, and make remarkably short passages, and bringing out all our passengers promptly; and if they decline coming out, the passage money will be returned, as usual, with out deduction.

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Price, for a full-sized Bed Bottom of 48 Springs, \$10. All other sizes at the same rate. A liberal discount on large sales.
oct23 8m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE Committee from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, having in charge the binding out of orphans, in their desire to increase the opportunities for useful employment for such as the Society may have to bind out hereafter, invite applications from Catholic farmers throughout the State. Orphans are bound out as soon after fourteen years of age as places can be found for them. The requirements are:

1. The condition in life of applicants must be such as to ensure to the orphans a good home, with a sufficiency of good food and clothing, and a fair opportunity of learning farm work.

2. The orphan is to have full opportunity (so far as the place may afford) of hearing Mass, attending to religious instructions, and otherwise discharging his or her religious duties.

3. The travelling expenses of the orphans to place of destination are to be paid by the persons to whom they may be bound out.

Satisfactory references will, of course, be required by the Committee, whose regular meetings are on the second and last Wednesday of each month. All communications to be addressed to Committee on Admissions and Binding, R. C. Orphan Asylum, Prince st., corner of Mott, New York.

Applicants wishing to see the orphans who are to be bound out, in order to make a choice from them, are referred to Mother Elizabeth, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Boys, Fifth avenue, between 61st and 62d streets, and Sister Mary Frances, Sister Servant of the Asylum for Girls, Prince street, corner of Mott.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.
CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILLY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.
L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. sep11 tf

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where are also made all kinds of Cooking and Heating Stoves for wood or coal, adapted to all parts of the world.
oct2 3m SANFORD, TRUSLOW & Co., Proprietors.
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CHANGE OF HOUR.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, September 8, Steam-er CLIFTON, Captain T. R. Paddock, will leave the foot of Jay street at 8 o'clock every day, Sundays included, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw, landing at Amos street each way.

Freight taken at low rates, and cash on delivery.

TIME TABLE.—Leave Haverstraw at 1 P. M.; Sing Sing, 1:30; Tarrytown, 2; Irvington, 2:30; Dobbs Ferry, 3; Hastings, 3:10; Yonkers, 3:40.

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jan19

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THE RACCOLTA;

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Collection of Indulgenced Prayers,
By AMBROSE ST. JOHN, of the Oratory.

THIS Translation has been approved by our Holy Father the Pope, by Cardinal Wiseman, and the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, and published with their approbation. The following is the approval of His Holiness:

[Translation.]

MOST BLESSED FATHER:—In order to promote thereby the piety of the faithful in England, Ambrose St. John, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, in the Diocese of Birmingham, humbly prays for permission to print in English a translation of the book entitled *Raccolta di Orazioni, &c., alle quali sono annesse le SS. Indulgenze*, having first obtained the approbation of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and also that the faithful who make use of this translation may gain all the Indulgences annexed to the originals.

After a audience of the Holy Father, granted February 3, 1856, our Most Holy Lord Pope Pius IX., by Divine Providence Pope, on an application made by me the undersigned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, has of his goodness answered by Rescript in favor of the grace, according to the terms of the petition, provided the translation be made from the last Roman edition, and it being understood that the Decree printed at the end of this edition remains in full force.

Given at Rome from the House of the same Sacred Congregation, on the day and year aforesaid.
Gratis, without any payment on any plea whatever.
AL. BARNABO, Secretary.

In the place of ✕ the seal.

"This is a book of Prayers which has the highest sanction of the Church, and the use of which is not only authorized but privileged in the highest degree, so as to entitle it to be called emphatically 'The Church Prayer Book of Private Devotion,' as the Missal and Breviary are her books of public devotion.
"The translation is excellent, and at the beginning of the Book is an Approbation of the Pope, granting to the faithful who use it the same Indulgences as are annexed to the Original Roman editions."—*London Rambler*.

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Prayers and Devotions to the Most Holy Trinity, Almighty God, Holy Ghost, Jesus, the Child Jesus, Jesus Crucified, Precious Blood, Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament, Sacred Heart of Jesus, Most Holy Mary, Mary Sorrowing; Novenas of the Blessed Virgin, St. Michael the Archangel, Angel Guardian, St. Joseph, Holy Apostles, SS. Peter and Paul, St. Pius V., St. Nicholas, St. Aloysius Gonzaga, St. Stanislaus Kostka, &c.; Prayers for the Faithful in their Agony, for a Good Death, for the Faithful Departed, Divine Office and Office of the Blessed Virgin, Mental Prayer, Devout Visits, Christian Doctrine, Explanation of the Gospel, Works of Mercy, &c. Also, Explanations of the Indulgences annexed to Crosses, Crucifixes, Chaplets, Medals, &c., blessed by the Sovereign Pontiff, with Instructions and Devotions for Morning and Evening, Devotions for Mass, the Penitential Psalms, Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Devotions at Vespers, &c.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New York, Sept. 30, 1858. oct2 tf

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Which will restore gray hair to its original color, and cause it to grow where it has fallen off and become thin.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

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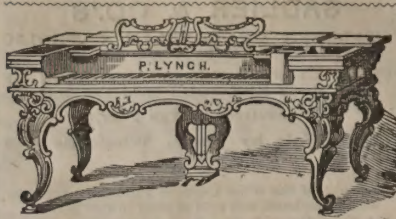
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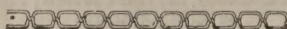
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NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per Steamer VIGO, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. Steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this Office on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific coast, per U. S. Steamer MOSES TAYLOR, will close at this Office on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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